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VOL. XCII., NO. 118. VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1904. FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

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At prices that defy competition.
N.B.—We don't talk about our neighbors, but just sell hardware.

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As an all-round place to buy Household Necessities,
Hastie's Fair Cannot Be Beat
We know it. Compare prices and you will know it.
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IF YOU VALUE YOUR HEALTH EAT PURE FOODS

B. & K. Wheat Flakes
Is the purest that years of experience can produce.
THE BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO. LD.

The Swing Of Victory

Cheering Outlook for Conservatives Reported From all Over Canada.

The Liberals Concede Eighteen Seats to the Opposition in Quebec.

Dundonald in a Letter to a Friend Exposes More Grit Trickery.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 29.—Practically all business except routine is suspended in the public departments and visitors to the capitol are scarce, everybody of importance being engaged in "spell binding" throughout the country.

It is reported that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's desire to get a seat for Wright is with the object of finding a place for Belfort, who will be defeated in Ottawa.

Colonel White, formerly deputy postmaster-general, says in the West York election case in 1872, in which he was a witness, it was held that for the purposes of being a candidate the mere act of writing out a resignation of the postmastership before the nomination took place freed the individual from the disqualification clause.

Michaud, in Berthier, and Shaver, in Russell, therefore are not disqualified.

Grand reports of the Conservative swing of victory continue to come to hand. The Liberals concede eighteen seats to the opposition in Quebec.

A proclamation issued today brings the new Militia Act into force from November 1st.

Lord Dundonald, in a letter to an Ottawa friend, denies emphatically that he ever proposed conscription and says his suggested amendment to the Militia Act were torn from the context in order to cloud the issue in the present discussion.

JAPANESE HARD AT WORK.

Disregard Russian Artillery Fire and Mine Much Needed Fuel.

Headquarters of left army (General Oku's) in the field, October 28, via Fusan, Oct. 29.—The positions of the armies are unchanged. The Russians are continually searching the Japanese lines with their artillery, firing night and day with seldom any reply from the Japanese. The Japanese is now working the Yentai mines, digging enough coal for all military purposes. It is believed by mining experts that they can double the output.

The gauge of the railway has been changed to Yentai, and quantities of supplies and ammunition are arriving.

HEALING THE BREACH.

French Charge Returns to Rome and Resumes Duties of Office.

Rome, Oct. 29.—M. De Courcel, former French charge d'affaires, who was recalled when diplomatic relations between France and the Vatican were broken off, has returned to Rome and resumed the regulation of the affairs of the different French religious institutions, the interests of which were administered by the French ambassador. Tonight M. De Courcel conferred with the papal secretary of state, Cardinal Merry del Val, during which each evinced great cordiality. The whole conversation was with reference to the best way to regulate the administration of the institutions in question. Cardinal Merry del Val showed himself ready to arrange a settlement of all questions considered.

ROSSLAND CAMP'S STEADY PROGRESS

Bright Prospects for Increased Payroll During Remainder of the Year.

Rossland, B. C., Oct. 29.—There are three important and gratifying features worthy of mention in the mining situation for the past week. One is the increased output, another is the resumption of the Rossland Power Company Mill at its full capacity, while the third is the completion of preparations for steady operations at the White Bear mine.

There are satisfactory reports concerning the Gold King, the Jumbo and the Evening Eureka and rumors indicative of important negotiations which, if they materialize, would greatly benefit the camp, are to be heard with unremitting persistency.

The general tone of the camp is more optimistic than it has been at any period during the last two years.

The payroll is steadily increasing, and will contine to do so for the balance of the year. By January 1st there should be nearly 100 more men at work in the surrounding mines, and this without taking into consideration the improvement of affairs at the Le Roi.

The end of the open season has necessarily curtailed developments and surface work on several partially developed properties, and stops the prospecting of several promising Red Mountain locations until next summer, but results achieved thus far in this particular sphere of action are highly sasifactory, and will probably lead to important operations in the near future.

Saint Alice
Natural
Mineral
Water

VICEROY ALEXIEFF DEPARTS.

Chefoo, Oct. 29.—Advices received here from Harbin say that Viceroy Alexieff and his entire staff will leave Harbin tomorrow. They expect to arrive in St. Petersburg, November 14.

U. S. CITIZEN'S PREDICAMENT.

Returns to Fatherland and Is Compelled to Perform Military Service.

Aurora, Ill., Oct. 29.—Friends of William Hall, a prosperous merchant, have received word from him that while on a visit to his old home in Germany he was seized and forced into the army despite the fact that he produced proof of his American citizenship. An appeal probably will be made to Washington.

PURELY FOR INQUIRY.

The Hague Commission on North Sea Affair Will Not Arbitrate.

The Hague, Oct. 29.—The officials of the court of arbitration endorses the view voiced by Premier Balfour at Southampton, England, last night that under the terms of The Hague convention the commission to be appointed for the purpose of investigating the North sea incident will be purely a commission of enquiry without any power to act as arbitrators.

New Theory In Russian Outrage

A British Naval Officer Believes Admiral Fired on One of His Own Fleet.

Thinks Rojestvensky's Torpedo Boats Were Running Out of Their Course.

London, Oct. 29.—An officer of the British navy, whose name the Times correspondent is not at liberty to mention, predicted last night that it would be demonstrated in the inquiry at Vigo that the Russians fired on their own torpedo boats and probably sank one of them. As a corrollary to this prediction the officer expressed the belief that it would be made clear that Admiral Rojestvensky knew this when he wrote his report, which was published with considerable fullness in yesterday's papers.

"According to the Russian admiral's account," said the British officer, "the Baltic fleet was divided into three detachments on entering the North Sea. The first detachment was made up of transports and torpedo boats, in the second were four battleships, including the flagship, and in the third detachment were a number of cruisers and a battleship. The first detachment was ordered to proceed to Cherbourg, and started off with the intention of proceeding there over the most direct route.

"The admiral's detachment sailed for Vigo, the intention being that it should make that port over the shortest way. Well, the admiral's detachment went astray and was a long way off the proper course when it committed the outrage on the Gamerock fishermen. My belief is that the torpedo boat detachment also went astray and ran up against the admiral's detachment just at the time when the fishing fleet was sighted by both.

"The admiral says that he sank one torpedo boat, and I predict it will be found that it was one of his own fleet. Probably he damaged the other one.

"Now when the enquiry at Vigo begins it will be proper to ascertain if any Russian torpedo boat is missing. If that is the case the question will arise if she is the boat the Russian admiral sank."

A JAPANESE OPINION.

Naval Officer Does Not Believe Baltic Squadron Will Reach East.

Tokio, Oct. 29.—A prominent officer on the Japanese naval staff said today that he believed the Russian Baltic fleet would not come far on their way East. He did not believe that the Russian government desires to send it at all, and it was likely that the trawler affair in the North Sea would be used as an excuse for the recall of the fleet. In instancing reasons upon which he based his belief, he says that the fleet commander, Admiral Rojestvensky, was sick when he left port and it seemed very improbable that the Russian government, if their intentions were serious, would send a sick admiral to navigate many thousands of miles to combat a superior force at the end of a long cruise. If there were any torpedo boats among the trawling fleet, which was fired upon by the fleet, it was the duty of the Russian officer in command," he said, "to pursue them and investigate the base of their despatch. Russia, by delay, was seeking to render the diplomatic situation with England more critical to afford a plausible excuse to recall its fleet.

THE DETAILS OF THE CONVENTION

Arranging Commission to Establish Facts in North Sea Incident.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 29.—The details of the convention for the constitution of an international commission to establish the facts in the North Sea incident are being worked out in London. The agreement between the two governments it is authoritatively stated here, goes no further than to have recourse to a commission under the Hague convention to determine the facts which in the language of article 14 "leaves the conflicting powers entire freedom as to the effect to be given to the statement."

The statement is positively made though it is impossible to confirm it, that the Emperor last night received a telegram from Admiral Rojestvensky, saying that in view of what had occurred he asked to be relieved of his command. It is also stated that a telegram of the Emperor communicated to Rojestvensky at Copenhagen was a warning about the reported appearance of Japanese officers at Hull. As previously cabled a rowboat which took the telegram to the squadron was fired upon.

REMODEL SANTA ROSA.

San Francisco, Oct. 29.—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company has decided to repair and remodel the steamer Santa Rosa at a cost of $100,000 and the vessel will be taken to Moran Brothers' shipyards at Seattle for that purpose.

The Spokane will take her place on the Southern California run while the repairs are being made.

Japan Not Satisfied

Objects to Prolonged Stay of Russian Squadron at Spanish Port.

Five British Warships Hovering Just Outside the Bay of Vigo.

President Roosevelt Pleased at Peaceable Conclusion of Dangerous Difficulty.

Paris, Oct. 29.—The correspondent of the Temps at Madrid telegraphs that Mabine Spero, the Minister for Japan, had a long conference today with the minister of foreign affairs. He adds that it is understood that the Japanese minister called the attention of the foreign minister to the prolonged stay of the Russian squadron at Spanish ports and the facilities accorded the Russian ships for re-provisioning and re-coaling, contrary to the rules of neutrality. The foreign minister answered that the other powers had acted similarly.

Vigo, Spain, Oct. 29.—A British ship arrived today and saluted the fort and Russian squadron. The cruiser turned out to be the Lancaster. Her commander shortly afterward went on board the Russian flagship, Kniaz Souvaroff, and had a conference lasting twenty minutes with Admiral Rojestvensky. The Lancaster subsequently sailed, clearing the harbor at 6 p. m.

Five other British warships are outside Cies island, in the Bay of Vigo.

Washington, Oct. 29.—Secretary of State Hay today communicated to President Roosevelt cable advices from the embassy at London, and St. Petersburg in confirmation of the press reports of the agreement of the British and Russian government to submit the Dogger Bank incident to an international commission. The president expressed his sincere gratification at this peaceable conclusion of what threatened to be a dangerous issue.

The President also is gratified at this fresh recognition by the European powers of the binding force of the Hague peace treaty.

Copenhagen, Oct. 29.—The Danish cruiser Heimdal, which followed the Russian second Pacific squadron through Danish waters, sailed October 28th for Bilbao to await orders.

KNOWS NOTHING OF REPORT.

London, Oct. 29.—The foreign office informs the Associated Press that it knows nothing of the British Channel squadron going to Vigo, as announced in a despatch from that place. So far as the foreign office knows, the squadron is not going to Vigo. It presumes the British consul's instructions to provide for provisioning the squadron were received from Vice Admiral Beresford when the situation was serious, and there were prospects that the squadron might be ordered to the neighborhood of the Russian squadron.

FIXING SCOPE OF THE INQUIRY

Evidence Is to Be Taken Before Board of Trade at Hull.

London, Oct. 29.—The Board of Trade inquiry is likely to be opened at Hull early next week and will be presided over by a naval officer, probably Admiral Sir Cyprian Brydge, assisted by a lawyer, he being in charge of the solicitor of the board of trade.

The inquiry will be confined to ascertaining the circumstances from the fishermen's point of view and assessing the damage. The Russian embassy has not yet received a decision whether to accept the government's invitation to send a representative.

A report of the evidence will be forwarded to the international commission.

The Board of Trade inquiry will express no opinion on the action of the Russian squadron.

A complete lull now prevails in diplomatic circles, although Ambassador Benckendorff had a short interview with Lord Lansdowne this afternoon. Mr. Balfour is playing golf.

How hard Ambassador Benckendorff worked for peace will probably never be thoroughly known. When almost every English paper, especially the Times, was demanding what would undoubtedly have led to war, when he was hooted in the public streets and followed much against his will by a detective on a bicycle, Count Benckendorff preserved not only the calmest and most friendly demeanor, but frankly admitted to Lord Lansdowne that Russia might be in the wrong on every point.

The ambassador did not stand on his dignity or even resent the ridicule of Admiral Rojestvensky, but merely reiterating that whether the report was right or wrong, neither he nor Lord Lansdowne were the proper authorities to decide. In this view France and Germany sympathized, and even Lord Lansdowne eventually acquiesced. It is thought that the foreign secretary's effort to arrive at an honorable peaceful settlement were made infinitely harder by the attitude of the leading papers.

THE WHEAT PIT.

Chicago, Ill., October 29. — In the wheat pit the speech of the British premier regarding Anglo-Russian affairs seemed to effectually dispell all apprehensions of hostilties between Great Britain and Russia. The market was further influenced by the bullish action of the foreign markets. As a result, lower prices prevailed here throughout the entire session.

WARSHIPS AT VIGO.

Report That Provisions Have Been Ordered for Channel Squadron.

Vigo, Spain, Oct. 29.—The British consul here has received telegraphic instructions to prepare for the provisioning of the channel squadron, which arrives at Vigo tonight or tomorrow. The marine commandant has been authorized to permit the Russian squadron to remain at this port should the inquiry into the North Sea incident be held here. Later in the day a British cruiser arrived from the south, anchored outside the harbor and exchanged salutes with the fort and the Russian squadron. The British cruiser Hermes left Gibraltar yesterday for Vigo.

MISS ASTOR'S WEDDING.

London, Oct. 29.—Miss Pauline Astor, daughter of William Waldorf Astor, was married at St. Margaret's church, Westminster, shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon to Captain Spencer Clay. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a very large congregation.

FEAR JAPANESE INVASION.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—The invasion of the American industrial field by Japanese laborers is feared by President Michael Donnelly of the Butchers' Workmen's Unions. To head off the Japanese, Donnelly will introduce a resolution at the convention of the American Federation of Labor in San Francisco next month calling for the enactment of legislation excluding them from the United States.

HARRIMAN TO HAVE A SAY.

Topeka, Oct. 29.—It is understood that E. H. Harriman will be represented on the Sante Fe board of directors. He did not succeed in controlling the meeting of the stockholders yesterday, but showed his hand to such an extent that it is now announced that three of the directors will resign at the meeting to be held in New York early next month, and be succeeded by Harriman men. Victor Morawetz, chairman of the board, will decide when the meeting will be held.

No Hope For Entombed Miners

Disaster at Colorado Collieries Result in Great Loss of Life.

Only Four Americans Amongst Dead—Great Destruction Wrought.

Trinidad, Col., October 29. — No bodies were taken out today and the miners at work say the bodies may not be reached tonight. The further that the relief work has reached into the mine the worse conditions were found to be. The tunnel and crosscuts were found to be piled full of timbers and rock. All hope of finding any of the entombed miners alive was abandoned. There was no fire in the mine this afternoon. Only four Americans were killed. They are Ed. Hadden, Tom McGowan, Frank Sutler and Charles Drandeburg. The others killed are Slavs and Mexicans. The State mine inspector of Denver left here on a special train with General Superintendent Kebler, for Tercio. Mines in adjacent camps are closed and all the men are assisting at Tercio.

The explosion is believed to have been caused by gas, but the real cause may never be known, as the whole shift of miners was killed. The crash was so terrific that the vibrations were distinctly felt at Newton, twelve miles away. It seemed that as if an earthquake had occurred, so violently did the earth tremble. Smoke, dust and dirt from the tunnel and airshaft in heavy black volumes, broken timbers, huge chunks of coal and blocks of all sizes were hurled hundreds of feet from the portal of the big bore.

Local officers of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company refuse to give out the names of the men who were employed in the wrecked mine on the ground that the list is inaccurate.

A JAP'S BRAVERY.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 29.—The bark California, which arrived here today, was in Hakodate at the time the Vladivostock squadron ran through the Tsugaru straits.

The captain reports that when Itaki San, a young Japanese in command of the Sugno, a merchant vessel of 118 tons, saw the Russian vessels, he secured two large mines filled with high-grade explosives, and fastened one on either side of the boat of Sugno. He then put on more steam with the intention of ramming one of the big Russian battleships, but his plans were frustrated by the authorities, who sent a launch and compelled him to return.

GABLE IS ARRESTED.

Ex-Member of Washington Legislature Is Wanted for Embezzlement.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 29.—A despatch from Corvallis, Ore., says: Milton Gable, an ex-member of the Washington legislature and ex-grain dealer at Wilbur, Wash., was arrested here today and is now in the county jail. He is wanted at Davenport, Wash., on a charge of embezzlement committed in July, 1903. Gable has been in hiding for more than a year, and during the two or three months that he has worked as a carpenter in northern Benton county, has been known as M. G. Munn. He has admitted his identity and has consented to go to Davenport for trial without extradition.

FOR SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE

Premier Combes Has Presented the French Government's Project.

Paris, Oct. 29.—(7:45 p. m.)—Premier Combes today presented the government's project for the separation of church and state to the committee of the Chamber of Deputies having charge of the subject.

The measure embraces twenty-five articles which do not differ materially from the committee's measure heretofore prepared. Some of the chief features of the government's bill are as follows: Instead of making an outright separation, as the committee proposed, that of Combes provides for a period of transition with the view of the organization of new church conditions, and allows the clergy an indemnity of 400 francs for four years following the separation in order to permit of their making new arrangements for the private support of the church. A system of pensions is provided for the dignitaries of the church according to age and positions; provision is made against public and religious manifestations on the streets and highways; the general supervision of cults is retained; the French embassy to the Vatican is suppressed and there are many detailed provisions for the carrying out of the new regime.

PRINCE JAIME RECOVERS.

New York, Oct. 29.—Prince Jaime of Bourbon, who is in the hospital at Harbin, suffering from dysentery, is rapidly improving, according to a Herald despatch from St. Petersburg. He hopes to leave there shortly for Mukden.

Displeased At Balfour

Russians Don't Like His Scepticism Regarding the Torpedo Fleet Theory.

Declare That They Had Specific Information of Japanese Designs.

Squadron Was Following Proper Course in Going by Dogger Banks.

Paris, Oct. 29.—The following statements were given to the Associated Press from the most authoritative sources:

Mr. Balfour's deduction is that Admiral Rojestvensky's statement is based on the assertion that the admiral was looking out for torpedo boats coming from Japan. As a matter of fact, the Russian admiral was not guarded against the torpedo boats coming thousands of miles from Japan, as that would have been manifestly absurd, but he was guarding against torpedo boats armed and equipped in the vicinity of the North sea. This is not a matter of special attention or imagination, but is a matter of facts upon which the Russian authorities have been furnished with precise dates. This information establishes that the Japanese fitted up craft as torpedo boats at certain Swedish ports, and that they also had a large number of Japanese officers at Newcastle-on-Tyne and other important English shipping points, for the evident purpose of fitting out craft to observe the Russian squadron. Therefore, instead of torpedo boats being imaginary craft coming thousands of miles from Japan, the Russian authorities possess precise information that such torpedo boats were actually fitting out at points near the North sea.

A second important point on which Mr. Balfour's statement creates an erroneous impression is his saying that the Russian squadron had no right being on Dogger Banks. This is not the route of navies, but the Russian navy has preferred it because the shallowness of the water permits easier soundings for the purpose of locating the positions of the ships. Therefore, instead of the Russian squadron being clear out of its course, as Mr. Balfour asserts, it was exactly on its right course. There is no doubt that the Japanese informed themselves concerning the probable route of the Russian squadron, and were aware that the Russians would take the squadron across the Dogger Banks. As indicating the preciseness of the details reaching the Russian authorities concerning Japanese activity near the North sea, a case is cited which came to the knowledge of the Russian authorities, in which a Greek reported to a consul in Paris that he shipped as cook from a port in Scotland on board the Japanese ship Itsma. The ship, he said, made trips of surveillance of channel ships, took in the Japanese flag and raised sometimes the American flag, and sometimes the Swedish flag. The Greek, perceiving that she was engaged in a dangerous mission of surveillance for Russian ships, left her.

There is reason to believe that some of the foregoing details will go before the international commission, and that they will constitute some of the features of the Russian viewpoint of the British charges.

Definite details concerning the meeting of the commission have not yet been received, but it is understood in French official and diplomatic quarters that Great Britain and Russia will each make separate independent investigations, the results being reduced to writing, which thereafter will be submitted to the commission of The Hague for final determination.

RE-ARRANGING THE COMMANDERS

General Linevitch to Be Given Command of Army Corps in Manchuria.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 29.—The arrival of Lieut.-General Linevitch to assume command of the Siberian corps is the most interesting item of today's war news. The announcement of his appointment, which was telegraphed by a correspondent of the Associated Press, confirms the expectation that Lieut.-General Linevitch will be summoned by General Kuropatkin to assume an important part in the conduct of the campaign. General Linevitch is 66 years old, but he is active as a young man, s immensely popular with the Siberian troops, whom he commanded during the "Boxer" war. He acted as commander-in-chief of the Russian forces prior to General Kuropatkin's appointment and arrival in Manchuria.

The first Russian army, which comprises six Siberian and three European corps it now appears is likely to be split up into sections, one of which will be entrusted to the command of General Linevitch and the other will most likely form the nucleus of a third army under General Baron Kaulbars, at present commander-in-chief in the Odessa district. The appointment of the latter is regarded as certain. General Kaulbars achieved prominence as the Russian representative in Bulgaria during the reign of Prince Alexander. He has the reputation of being an energetic and even headstrong commander. The operations in Manchuria have again lulled during the last couple of days, the Russians having captured a couple of villages on the western flank, while the Japanese captured the Buddhist temple on the hill east of and near to Bentsiaputze.

Mukden, Oct. 29. — Lieut.-General Linevitch arrived here today to assume command of the Siberian army corps. So popular is General Linevitch among the Siberian troops that he is generally called by them "Uncle Linevitch." No fighting of any importance occurred yesterday or last night.

SAKHAROFF'S REPORT.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 29.—General Sakharoff reports no general fighting October 28th. There was occasional cannonading along the whole front, but the Japanese fire was inefficient and the Russian casualties were insignificant. The night of October 28-29 was quiet. The general staff today issued a statement that the number of killed, wounded and missing in the fighting which began October 9th and ending October 18th totalled 800 officers and 45,000 men.

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Taylor a Winner In Westminster

Packed Meeting in Opera House Cheers the Conservative Candidate.

A Slanderous Dodger Circulated by Grits Falls of Its Mark.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New Westminster, Oct. 28.—The meeting in the opera house last evening in the interest of Mr. J. D. Taylor, the Liberal-Conservative candidate for this constituency, was largely attended and was a huge success. The large auditorium was crowded to the doors with interested hearers and when a couple of hundred more from the district arrived headed by the Mission City band, standing room went far above par. Last night's gathering was certainly the most enthusiastic political meeting that has been held in the Royal City for many a day.

Mr. R. L. Reid acted as chairman and introduced the different speakers in turn.

The first was Mr. Geo. H. Cowan, of Vancouver, who in an exhaustive manner, and with the comparatively short time at his disposal, dealt with the question of "Better Terms for British Columbia." This speaker was listened to with rapt attention and on resuming his seat, was greeted with a storm of applause.

Mr. C. M. Woodworth, of Dawson, next took the platform, and in his arraignment of the Liberal administration for their malpractices in the Yukon, he unfolded a subject that was at once a revelation and a surprise to his hearers. Mr. Woodworth's remarks were backed up by such forceful arguments that they could not but make an impression on those who heard.

Mr. McQueen, of Vancouver, who was present in the interests of the Liberal candidate, Mr. J. B. Kennedy, then addressed the meeting. The ex-alderman and Maister McQueen of Vancouver civic politics, went after the previous speakers very gingerly. Mr. Cowan, he was unable to contradict, and Mr. Woodworth he left severely alone, confining himself principally to lauding the business ability of the men who made the G. T. P. deal, till a gentleman from the audience knocked this last argument on the head with a well-directed question.

The speaker following was Mr. Marlivered a most eloquent and polished adliverel a most eloquent and polished address. This speaker dealt in a great measure with the laxity of Liberal rule, pointing his arguments in such a manner that they could be nothing, if not effective. Mr. Burrell's speech was an able one from start to finish, and this speaker can always be sure of a glad reception when he again takes the platform in the Royal City.

Mr. J. D. Taylor, the Liberal-Conservative candidate, closed the meeting in a strong appeal to the electors of this constituency. He called the present government to task for their neglect of this western province in general and the Fraser river district in particular. He referred to the slanderous dodger that has been circulated by the Liberal heelers to the effect that he Mr. Taylor, is an enemy of the fishermen, and proved most conclusively that he has been ever a friend to every branch of union labor.

The meeting was late in breaking up, but in spite of this fact, very few left before its conclusion, and the three rousing cheers and a tiger for Mr. J. D. Taylor and Mr. Borden.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Toronto, Oct. 29.—Fire last night did damage to the extent of $10,000 to the buildings and contents of the Toronto Picture Frame Company, and other firms on Esplanade street.

Robert Lougheed, one of the participants in the famous charge of the Light Brigade, is dead.

The World says today that it has good authority for the statement that if the Laurier government is returned to power, Premier Laurier will shortly retire owing to ill-health, and will be succeeded by A. B. Aylesworth, who is the Liberal candidate in Durham county.

St. Catharines, Oct. 29.—Samuel D. Woodruff, a former superintendent of the Welland canal, is dead, aged 85 years.

FIGHTING THURSDAY NIGHT.

Russians Attempt to Retake Mountain, but Are Defeated.

General Kuroki's Headquarters, Oct. 29, via Fusan, Oct. 30.—The Russians attempted at midnight last night to retake Waitao mountain, which was captured by the Japanese last Thursday. No details of last night's fighting have been received yet. Waitao mountain has been bombarded frequently since its capture by the Japanese. Its defences were of a semi-permanent character and the trenches were very deep. The Russian losses there were nearly 200. They left 70 dead and wounded on the top of the hill. The number left at the foot is not known as the Japanese are unable to reach there owing to the constant fire of the Russians.

Captains Joseph Kuhn and John F. Morrison, American attaches with the second Japanese army, have been recalled and ordered to report to Washington. They will leave for home tomorrow.

A NATIONAL STRAW.

Berlin, Oct. 29.—The deferential attitude of Germany towards Russia finds a striking illustration in the press treatment of the case of the German fishing vessel Sonnetag. Most of the newspapers, while discussing the British case at great length, have not even printed the news that the Sonnetag was fired on by Russian warships, and none of them expresses indignation or even the mildest protest. The foreign office ordered Captain Hachnel's testimony to be taken. An inspired paragraph in one of the evening papers says Germany will lodge a protest at St. Petersburg only if the honor of the German flag has been insulted, that is, if the captain displayed his flag and the firing on it was continued. If this did not occur, the inspired utterance goes on, there was no violation of international law and hence no occasion for action by the German government. The foreign office casts doubt on the captain's statement as to the number of shots fired. A despatch to the Tageblatt from Kiel says that when the Russian squadron was passing through the Great Belt it fired two shots at an unknown northbound steamer, which escaped unharmed.

The Situation

(By Associated Press.)

Comparative quiet prevails at the scene of operations in Manchuria, the combatants apparently being satisfied with their success in minor engagements; but the weather having again become warm and fine, the belief is general that an advance by the Russians will shortly begin.

In diplomatic circles in St. Petersburg intense interest is displayed in the arrangements regarding the North sea incident. Most of the details for the carrying out of the enquiry have been arranged, including the composition of the international court which will make the award.

Russians Are One Torpedo Boat Shy

Fiery Admiral Reaches Algiers With One Less Than He Started With.

Rumor Gains Ground That the Baltic Fleet Sank One of Its Own Boats.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 30.—The Associated Press is unable to obtain confirmation of the report of Rojenstvensky's having offered to resign. There is not the slightest disposition on the part of the admiralty to doubt the entire veracity of his report of the Dogger Bank affair. The admiralty declares that it has no knowledge regarding the statement that Admiral Rojestvensky's ships were injured by fire from the other vessels of the squadron, and it also declines to entertain the idea that the Russian admiral might have sunk one of his own torpedo boats mistaking it for a hostile craft. The version of the affair to this effect which is circulated in St. Petersburg is based on the fact that only seven Russian torpedo boats have arrived at Algiers, whereas Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky left Libeau with eight such craft.

Freed from the severe tension which was felt over the trawler incident through the agreement to submit the case to an international commission, and relieved by the removal of the prospect of war with Great Britain, the Russian people are soberly realizing the advantage of a peaceful and honorable solution The widest interest is displayed in diplomatic circles over the arrangements for the investigation. According to a high authority the two governments will draw up a series of questions which will serve as a basis of the investigation of the case by the mixed commission at Vigo and Hull; the reports of the commissions to be handed to Russia and Great Britain. For the award an international court will be created by special treaty in conformity with the provisions of the Hague convention. It is believed that this court will be composed of foreign naval officials and a jurist-consul appointed by each of the powers. These four members will select a fifth, who will have the casting vote, the treaty to be signed will specify the powers and the composition of the court. The main purpose of which will be to give a verdict on the basis of the testimony supplied the mixed commission. It will possibly also give them the right to pass sentence.

HIGH AUTHORITY.

Dr Robert Hutchison, Hospital for Sick Children, London, says: "Condensed milk is more easily digested than that of ordinary cow's milk." For this reason the demand for Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk, for infant feeding, is constantly increasing. Use it also for tea, coffee and cocoa.

COLD STEEL PUTS RUSSIANS TO ROUT

After Day's Bombardment the Japanese Charge and Capture Hill

Mukden, Oct. 29.—The Japanese assumed the offensive on October 27 at Yansintun, half way between Bensiaputze and Fengtiapu, on the Mukden road. The whole day was passed by the artillery in preparing for a bombardment of the Russian positions. Towards evening a whole regiment moved out to capture the hill, on which is a Buddhist tempie a mile south of Yansintun. The temple was held by a Russian battalion with two machine guns. A fierce fight with cold steel strewed the summit of the hill with corpses. The Russians were outnumbered, their machine guns were dismantled and they were compelled to fall back upon their main position, carrying with them the barrels of their machine guns. The Russian artillery then swept the hill with such a hail of projectiles that the Japanese were unable to remain there. Heavy losses were inflicted on both sides.

At daybreak the Russian guns on Lone Tree hill began shelling the villages to the south, where the Japanese were noticeably active. Similar activity was remarked along the whole front. A detachment of the Russian western column, under Colonel Geiszer, on the night of October 26 attacked a couple of villages lying a few miles south of Sinchinpu. Russian mortar batteries had previously shelled them throughout the day, nevertheless the Japanese offered a desperate resistance, and it was only after a determined bayonet charge that the assailants were cleared out of the villages, the name of one of which is not given, and the other is known as Hanlinpu.

A tour of the hospitals in Mukden shows that accommodations for the wounded there are far inferior to those of the hospitals at Liaoyang. This is especially true of the Red Cross barracks, where the surgeons and sisters are on duty 24 hours every other day. Fewer wounded are now being brought in and the hospitals are beginning to assume a normal aspect.

News Notes Of Ladysmith

Death of a Lady Well-Known and Respected in the District.

Iron Works Company About to Add to Their Present Plant.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ladysmith, B. C., Oct. 29.—Death claimed another of Ladysmith's citizens last evening. Mrs. Walter Jones, second daughter of Mr. John Thomas, of this city, breathed her last at the family residence. The deceased lady, who was widely known and greatly respected in Ladysmith, had been suffering for some time with consumption. She leaves a husband and a daughter one year old.

One of the principal matters to come before the City Council on Monday evening will be the passing of a new bylaw relating to the selling of milk and the superintendence of dairies. Dr. J. Fagan, secretary of the provincial board of health, strongly advised the city to have the law put into effect.

Mrs. Priest, of Extension, is giving a very enjoyable dance at her residence this evening, to which many of the young people of Ladysmith have been invited.

The Scots will line up against the All-comers in an Association match on Sunday afternoon on the Bunker grounds, and the football-loving public will have a chance to witness a contest worth going a long distance to see. Both teams contain first-class players, many of the Scots being lately out from their native heath. Ladysmith will have a crack team this season and the boys are daily doing their best to make a name for the team.

The basketball match arranged for tonight at the Ladysmith opera house between the James Bay A. A., of Victoria, and the local seniors, has been cancelled. The Victorians have sent word that they are unable to come. Great disappointment is felt here at this news as many were looking forward to a great game. The home team is in fine condition and ready to meet any aggregation in the province, and it is generally conceded here that the local five would give the James Bays a run for victory.

The Ladysmith Iron works, which has since its start in this city been under the able management of Messrs. James Friel and Andrew Davidson, will be taken over and formed into a joint stock company, which will be incorporated today and known hereafter as the Ladysmith Iron & Stove Works Company, Limited, with a capital of $50,000. The steady increase in the company's business of late has brought about this change. To all parts of British Columbia they ship their castings, and, of course, have a large amount of local work. Extensive additions are being made to the already large buildings. Each department of the works will have its own separate room, which includes stove mounting, electro-plating and fitting, and a warehouse is also to be constructed next to the old one. Ten thousand dollars will be spent in erecting these new buildings. The works are situated next to the E. & N. tracks, which will prove a great convenience for shipping. The water frontage on the north side is another advantage. In fact a better situation for this kind of work would be difficult to secure.

More help will be required now, and at least a dozen new but practical workmen will find employment. Barring the Albion Iron Works of Victoria, this is the only stove works between this island and Eastern Canada, and as everything is running now, the new company will have all the work they want turning out stoves alone. The trustees, who are Messrs. Jas. Freel, Andrew Davidson, Geo. Thomson, W. Earl and John Coburn, will hold a general meeting next week and further business of importance will come before the managers.

The drawn game of Association football played last Sunday between the Terrors and the Boys of No. 2, will be settled on Sunday afternoon before the Scots and All-comers' match.

The steamship Selkirk arrived in port last week with a cargo of ore from Van Anda for the Tyee smelter.

The Tyee smelter will close down on the 1st of November for a few days owing to the shortage of ore.

The steamer Queen City came in last night for a scowload of coal from Victoria. She left directly after for the south.

ARCHBISHOP HENDRY ILL.

Cincinnati, Oct. 29.—Archbishop Wm. Hendry became suddenly ill and has been sinking so rapidly that the communion and last sacraments were administered shortly before midnight, when Coadjutor Hendy Moelle issued a bulletin requesting morning prayers in the Catholic churches. It is thought that the archbishop, who is in his 86th year, will not survive the night.

ANNUAL CONVENTION S. S. ASSOCIATION

Interesting Papers Read and Discussed at Yesterday's Session.

The fifth annual convention of the British Columbia branch of the International Sunday School Association was continued yesterday in the First Presbyterian church with a substantial increase in attendance. The proceedings were opened at 2:30 with devotional exercises by Dr. G. Telford, Vancouver, after which a very interesting paper was read by Rev. J. F. Vichert on "The Relationship of Teacher to Superintendent." The paper was liberally discussed, the majority of the speakers approving of the relationship as defined.

A paper read by C. S. Keith, New Westminster, treated of the relationship of teacher to class. This was also discussed, and many practical experiences given.

Rev. W. C. Merritt, Tacoma, conducted the round table, which proved a useful and entertaining feature of the day's programme.

"Primary Work" was ably dealt with by Mrs. E. A. Lewis, and favorably discussed.

The evening session opened at 7:30, the first paper submitted being one on "Point of Contact in Teaching." The subject was cleverly handled by Mr. E. A. Leeson, Vancouver, who dwelt upon the responsibility of the teacher, and gave several hints on the preparation of lessons.

Mrs. Templar, delegate from British Columbia to the Sunday school convention at Jerusalem, was listened to attentively as she gave some of her experiences. D. S. Johnston, the Tacoma delegate to the same convention, was down for a special address, but he was unavoidably detained and sent an apology for his absence.

The programme for today includes a mass meeting at the Metropolitan Methodist church at 3:30 p. m., to be addressed by Mr. D. S. Johnston, and at 8:15 an address by Rev. W. C. Merritt.

GRAND JURY FAVORS LYNCHING

Statesboro, Ga., Oct. 29.—The grand jury today reported without returning an indictment against the lynchers of Reid and Cato, who were burned by a mob some time ago.

AIRSHIP FOR JAPAN.

Successful 'Frisco Inventor Receives Offer for Use of Machine in War.

St. Louis, Oct. 29.—The Republic tomorrow will say: Dr. August Greth of San Francisco, inventor and navigator of an airship which has repeatedly made successful flights, has received a tentative proposition through representatives of the Japanese government, and if arrangements are perfected as suggested, his craft will be shipped to the Orient to be used in exploding dynamite and other high explosives over the ships of the Russian fleet and over the cities and forts within the circle of hostilities.

LOG OF A RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP.

Oct. 23 (10:50 p. m.).—Saw a suspicious light two points before the starboard beam. Shelled it for 25 minutes without effect. Closer investigation showed it to be the moon. Apologized and stood on our course.

Oct. 24.—Sentry on quarterdeck lifebuoy observed floating mine off the port quarter. Gave the alarm and bugler sounded "action." Five hundred shells fired without exploding mine. Investigation showed it to be a tomato can thrown overboard from forecastle. Ceased firing and apologized to can.

Oct. 25.—Submarine boat observed heading for ship as three bells struck in forenoon watch. Brought all quick-firing and machine guns to bear on it and fired for five minutes without result. Submarine then leaped out of water, and was seen to be a porpoise. Apologized to porpoise and proceeded at ten knots.

Oct. 26.—Lookout reported fleet of Japanese battleships painted pink with green funnels, steaming sideways in direction of flagship. Fired every gun on board for 30 minutes, hitting flagship 39 times and knocking off admiral's cap. Investigation showed lookout had jim-jams. Apologized to admiral and resumed position in the line.—Wex J., in Oregonian.

Closing Days Of The Campaign

Two Big Meetings Which are to Be Held in Interest of Col. Prior.

Arranging for Polling — Vote to Be Taken at Old Methodist Church.

With but three more working days for the politicians before the judgment of the electors will be taken at the polls, the federal campaign of 1904 is rapidly drawing to a close. With the concluding meetings to be held by both parties, it is quite certain that the electors will have had the issues placed squarely before them and be able to cast their votes intelligently.

Both parties have distributed considerable quantities of campaign literature, and by an active canvass interviewed nearly every elector, and withal the campaign has been conducted in a quiet and orderly fashion.

Two big meetings will be held in the interests of Colonel Prior before polling day—in the A. O. U. W. hall tomorrow evening and at the Victoria theatre on Wednesday evening. The chief speaker at the A. O. U. W. hall meeting will be George Cowan, K. C., of Vancouver, one of the most gifted speakers in Western Canada. He will deliver an address on "Better Terms," and present the case for the province in such a fashion as to command the interest of all who hear him. No one who desires to know the truth respecting the financial relations between the province and the Dominion should fail to hear Mr. Cowan's eloquent address.

What will undoubtedly prove to be the greatest meeting of the campaign is that which is to be held at the Victoria theatre on Wednesday evening. A large number of prominent speakers will deliver addresses, but the big speech of the evening will be that to be made by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, who has consented to be present. Seats will be reserved for ladies, who are cordially invited to be present, and it is confidently anticipated that the biggest crowd seen at the theatre for a long time will be present.

Polling booths have been fitted up in the old Methodist church building, on the corner of Pandora and Broad streets and the returning officer has made every arrangement to expeditiously have the vote recorded. The polls will be kept open between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

The polling divisions in Nanaimo constituency are as follows:

No. 1.—Consisting of Nanaimo city electoral district. The old court house, Nanaimo.

No. 2.—Consisting of Newcastle electoral district. Schoolhouse South Cedar; Northfield, schoolhouse South Wellington; opera house in Ladysmith.

No. 3.—Cowichan electoral district Public hall, Cobble Hill; schoolhouse, Somenos; Cowichan hall, Cowichan station; schoolhouse, Crofton; court house, Duncans; court house, Chemainus; Mr. Hugh Campbell's hotel, Mount Sicker; Riverside Inn, Cowichan lake.

No. 4.—Esquimalt electoral district. Masonic hall, Esquimalt; Charter's hall, West Sooke; schoolhouse, Colwood; schoolhouse, East Sooke; Metchosin hall, Metchosin; schoolhouse, Otter Point; Mr. J. J. Baird's house, Port Renfrew; Strathcona hotel, Shawnigan lake.

No. 5.—Consisting of Saanich electoral district. Agricultural hall, Saanichton; schoolhouse, Boleskine road; schoolhouse, Royal Oak; schoolhouse, Cedar Hill road; Agricultural hall; The Willows, Cadbora Bay road.

No. 6.—Consisting of the Islands elector district. Schoolhouse, South Saanich; schoolhouse, South S. S. island; schoolhouse, Gabriola island; court house, S. S. island; schoolhouse, Pender island; schoolhouse, Mayne island; schoolhouse, Galiano island; Burchell's store, Thetis island.

In publishing the list of the names of those who signed Colonel Prior's nomination papers, a mistake was made in writing "William Luney, jun." It should have read "William Luney, sen."

WOMAN HURT IN THE SUBWAY.

New York, Oct. 29.—The first serious accident since the formal opening of the subway occurred today, when a young woman named Sadie Lawson, of Jersey City, fell between the platform and a local train at the Fourteenth street station and was badly crushed. She has a fractured hip and bruises of a more or less serious nature, but will recover. When the rush hour schedule went into effect everything in the subway was in perfect order and the big downtown crowds were handled with little trouble.

WILL HURRY SHAH OF PERSIA.

American Consul Sent to Teheran to Hasten Punishment of Murderers.

Washington, Oct. 29.—Immediate action looking to the arrest and trial of the outlaws implicated in the murder of Mr. Labare, the American missionary, nearly a year ago in Persia, will be insisted on by Dr. Norton, consul at Harput, who has been sent to Persia by the state department, accredited to Teheran as envoy on a special mission. At the state department it is said that the leader of the band supposed to have murdered Labare has been arrested.

Come and have a good time at St. George's Masquerade Ball

News Of The Army And Navy

War Services of Junior Officers of the Shearwater's New Commission.

Great Advance Marked by New Battleship to Be Built on the Clyde.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Oct. 16.—As mentioned in these columns, Commander Allen T. Hunt has been reappointed to the command of H. M. S. Shearwater on recommissioning. Amongst other appointments Lieut. L. F. Maitland Kirwan has been posted to the sloop as first officer. Lieut. Maitland Kirwan got his cadetship in January, 1893, his present rank in April, 1901, and latterly he was doing duty on H. M. S. Fire Queen at Portsmouth.

The new navigating officer is Lieut. Oswald T. Hodgson from H. M. S. Pegasus, which has just returned home from the Mediterranean, and of which he was navigating lieutenant. He is just a year junior to the first officer.

Lieut. Charles M. L. Scott joins from H. M. S. Illustrious at Sheerness. He has spent eight years in the service.

As already intimated, Acting Paymaster Bills will be in financial charge of the ship when she recommissions.

The medical officer is Surgeon H. E. Fryer, of the Portsmouth division.

Vice Admiral D. H. Bosanquet, who has just taken over the command of the North America squadron, is a member of an old Huguenot family, which, for conscience sake, had to leave beautiful Languedoc over two centuries ago. The family since has given many a stout soldier and sailor, scientist, lawyer and divine to the service of King and country. One of the best known of the family is Admiral G. S. Bosanquet (retired).

The Sicilia, the fourth of the Indian relief transports of the present season, left Southampton yesterday with drafts for various regiments now on the Indian establishment, and on the way out to Bombay she will, on the 23rd or 24th inst., embark the first battalion of the Highland Light Infantry, now in Egypt, for Chakrata. The Sicilia is due at Bombay on November 3. The Assaye, the first returning transport, is to leave Bombay today with time-expired men and is due at Southampton on November 3.

A dinner in honor of Admiral Jewell and the officers of the American naval squadron now in British waters, will be given by the Pilgrims at the Savoy hotel on October 25.

It is understood that Rear Admiral Stirling, commander-in-chief of the United States Asiatic squadron, has sent home a report recommending important additions to the strength of the United States Asiatic station.

The senior admiral of the fleet, Sir Nowell Salmon, V. C., will be retired compulsorily early next year, and the vacancy, if four officers of this rank are to be maintained on the active list, will be given either to Lord Walter Kerr, present senior sea lord, who will be succeeded by Sir John Fisher on October 21st, or to Sir Edward Seymour, the commander-in-chief at Devonport. It hardly appears to be definitely settled as to who will succeed Rear Admiral May as controller of the navy at the admiralty. Although the name of Rear Admiral Barry—director of naval ordnance—who has within the last few days been promoted to flag rank, has been mentioned for the post, Capt. Percy Scott, of H. M .S. Terrible fame, is named as probable successor to Admiral May.

The admiralty has placed an order with Messrs. William Beardmore & Co., of Glasgow, for the construction of the second battleship of the Lord Nelson class, and this ship will be constructed at the company's new works at Dalmuir, on the Clyde. The vessel, which has been designed by Mr. Phillip Watts, the director of naval construction to the admiralty, is to be 410 feet long, and when drawing 27 feet of water will displace 16,500 tons—100 tons more than the King Edward VII. class. But in respect of gunpowder the new ship will mark a greater advance than is indicated by this figure. The earlier ships were fitted with four 12-inch guns, four 9.2-inch breechloaders and ten 6-inch quickfirers, whereas this new ship will have four 12-inch guns and ten 9.2-inch guns in addition to smaller ones. An increase has also been made in the length of the guns, as the 12-inch weapons in the new ship will be of 45 calibre instead of 40, and the 9.2-inch guns of 50 calibres instead of 45. Thus, separately as well as collectively, they will far excel in power the armament of any preceding ship. In respect of armor an advance has also been made, for while the maximum thickness of plates on the broadside of the King Edward VII. class is 9 inches, the more vital parts of the Lord Nelson will have 12-inch armor. The engines of the new ship are to develop 16,450 horsepower, and the speed will be 18 knots.

St. George's the merriest Masquerade Ball of the Season

The tonnage of ore shipped from and crushed at the Rossland mines for the week ending October 30th is as follows. Le Roi, 2,275; Centre Star, 1,200; Centre Star (milled), 480; War Eagle, 1,020; War Eagle (milled), 360; Le Roi, No. 2, 340; Jumbo, 550; Rossland View, 30; total for the week, 6,255; total for the year, 287,672 tons.

THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO. OAK EXTRA TANNED ESTD 1856

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CARNE'S CASH GROCERY

SOLD

FRED CARNE begs to announce to his many friends and numerous customers that he has SOLD more of his bargain lists last week than he expected, and has been asked to keep them open for ONE more week, so make haste and take advantage of the tremendous saving you make by dealing at his reliable store.

Phone 586. Signed FRED CARNE.

Flour Has Advanced Again

Owing to another RISE in the price of FLOUR we will for one week sell any brand of Hungarian Flour at $1.65 sack

CARNE'S CASH GROCERY

PHONE 586.

A Perfect Scotch Whisky

Tourists report that the most popular Scotch Whisky sold today in London and the principal American cities

IS BUCHANAN'S

Ask for..... { BUCHANAN'S SPECIAL or BUCHANAN'S BLACK AND WHITE

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Marconi Wireless

The Marconi system is now in successful commercial operation.

It is now used by the British Admiralty exclusively.

The annual revenue of the company for 1903 increased 700 per cent. over that of the previous year.

The Marconi System is now employed by the Italian Government exclusively, in all departments.

It is now in daily operation on nearly one hundred steamships in the Mercantile Marine.

Under a fourteen-year contract with Lloyd's great Shipping Agency, it is employed all over the world in reporting vessels registered with that corporation.

The British Postoffice Department has entered into a traffic agreement with the Marconi System to deliver its messages to all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

The earnings of one department of this company (the Trans-Aalantic), when in full operation, will alone be sufficient to pay an annual dividend of 150 per cent. on the present capitalization.

The Marconi System has been heavily subsidized by the Canadian Government, and there are now in active operation on Canadian soil upwards of fifteen stations in the service of the Government.

The Western Union Telegraph Company and the Postal Telegraph Company have each entered into traffic arrangements with the Marconi System, to deliver its messages to all parts of the United States and Canada.

The Marconi System is now a permanent factor in American business life, by the commercial establishment of five stations in daily use, in the transmission of ordinary telegraphic messages.

The Marconi System is now operating in the service of a daily newspaper, published in mid-ocean, on board Cunard steamships. It is estimated that this branch of the Marconi business will bring the company a net annual profit of over $700,000.

These are but faint indications of what may be accomplished through the thorough establishment of the Marconi System. Full details concerning this and other matters of importance, bearing upon the Marconi System, may be obtained from our several publications, which we will forward together with a copy of the "Cunard Bulletin," free upon application.

MUNROE & MUNROE

Managers for the Marconi Underwriters

Canada Life Building, Montreal.
Broad Exchange Building, New York.
State Mutual Building, Boston.

BORN.

BERRYMAN—At Port Essington, Skeena River, B. C., on the 21st inst., the wife of H. M. Berryman, of a son.

MARRIED.

NICHOL-BURT—In San Francisco, on September 24, by Rev. Mr. Shroder, John Nichol to Mrs. M. J. Burt, of No. 294 9th street, San Francisco.

GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS

Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first-class stock and workmanship.

A. STEWART,

Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

Holidays are Kodak Days.

Take one with you. Kodaks, Century Cameras, Non-Curling Film.

FLEMING BROS.
52 Government Street.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE

Tomorrow will positively be the last day to pay taxes to receive the abatement of one sixth.

CHAS. KENT,
Treasurer, Collector

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 23rd, 1904

REPAIRS REPAIRS

Orders for all branches of carpenter work filled promptly and well. Weather Strips sold and fitted.

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Wishes to announce to his friends that he has taken over

THE

ORIENTAL BAR

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

The best procurable. Call and be convinced.

36 YATES STREET.

55 Work St. Victoria, B.C

A. HARRIS,

Yacht, Launch and Boat Builder.

Gasoline Launches For Sale

HOTEL VICTORIA

E. CAVE, Proprietor.

Sample Rooms

Having taken over the premises lately occupied by Geo. A. Campbell, corner Government street and Trounce avenue, we are prepared to supply the most central and well equipped rooms in the city for our commercial guests.

DYEING AND CLEANING

The best in the province. We do Dyeing and Cleaning as it should be done. FIRST CLASS WORK. PUNCTUALITY. MODERATE CHARGES.

Victoria Steam Dye Works

WORKS, 142 FORT ST., Victoria, B. C. | OFFICE, 116 YATES ST. (near Douglas.) Telephone, 717.

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ALBION IRON WORKS CO

The entire stock of new Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Hoists, Winches, Garden Rollers, Steel Barrows, etc., etc., FOR SALE at low prices. It will pay you big to buy now from ANDREW GRAY, Proprietor.

Marine Iron Works

Tel.—Residence, 100. Pembroke St., Tel.—Works, 681. Victoria, B.C.

NOVEMBER SPECIALS
FROM DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED
Western Canada's Big Store, Government and Broad Sts.

Some big trade movements enables us to offer our customers during the month of November some very

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS

Some Exceptionally Good Values from the Dress Goods Dept.

Grey and white, brown and white, and green and white Zebeline; special 50c yard.

Extra Heavy 50-inch Goods, 50c yd

Suitable for ladies' costumes, in three colors only—navy and black, maroon and black, and brown and black. The cloth is worth $1.00 yard.

Golf Cloaking, 54 inches wide; colors, green and white check, plaid back; special $1.50 yard.

40-inch Serges at 25c yd

Colors, navy, red, black and brown. Fifteen pieces in the lot.

Shirting Flannels, 25c. yard. Colors, navy, pink, rose and red.

75c, 85c and $1.00 Dress Tweeds, 65c yd

Twenty pieces various kinds of tweeds. Colors, brown, fawn, grey, green and red. This line will be cleared at 65c. yard.

54-inch Black Satin Cloth, suitable for walking skirts. Special 50c. yard.

Homespuns, 54 inches wide, 65c yard.

Handkerchiefs

2,000 dozen of fine Muslin Embroidered Handkerchiefs, the largest consignment ever shipped into British Columbia. The reason of this large purchase is that we bought them at prices much under the regular values. All bright and new; 15c. values for 10c.; 25c. values for 15c.; 30c. values for 20c.; 35c. values for 25c.; 50c. values for 35c.

Flannelette Underwear

Manufacturers were compelled to get higher prices this year for Flannelette goods on account of this material costing a great deal more. We will give you values in this sale, even lower than last year's prices, as follows:

Ladies' Gowns, twenty dozen, which could not be sold in the regular way less than $1.25, for 95c.

Ladies' Gowns, $1.00 value, for 75c.

Ladies' Gowns, 90c. value for 65c.

Ladies' Drawers, 50c. quality for 37½c.; 75c. qualities for 49c.

Children's Drawers, 25c. quality, 2 pairs for 35c.; 50c. quality 35c.

Children's Gowns, 65c. quality for 50c.; 85c quality for 65c.

Lace Department

All-over Laces, Net and Guipure Insertions, Net Guipure Laces, Medallion Laces in Net and Guipure combinations; colors, white, black, cream, champagne and combination colors; Guipure Edgings, $1.00 values for 50c.; Oriental Insertions, $1.25 values 50c.; White Oriental Insertions, 45c. and 95c. values for 25c.

Red and White Linen Insertions, $1.75 value for 50c.; green and white, blue and white embroidery, on linen medallion design, $1.25 for 50c.

Linen Yak Lace, $1.00 values for 50c.; 50c. values for 25c.

Drop Guipure Trimming, $1.00 values for 50c.

White Guipure Laces, $1.75 for $1.00; $1.25 for 50c.; 85c. for 50c.

Persian Embroidered Design on Flannel, $1.75 for 75c.

Net Insertions, $2.25 value for $1.00.

Medallion Insertions, 75c and $1 for 25c.

White Guipure Insertions, 50c. and 75c. qualities for 25c.

Silk Yak Lace Insertions, champagne color, 50c. qualities 25c.; 75c qualities 35c.; $1.00 qualities 50c.; $1.25 and $1.50 qualities, 75c.

Black Chantilly Lace, 50c. value 15c. yard.

Black and White Silk Insertions, $1.00 and $1.50 qualities for 50c.

Black Silk Yak Lace, 40c. qualities 25c.; 75c. qualities 45c.; $1.25 and $1.50 qualities 75c.

All-over Laces, about 20 pieces to sell in this sale from one-quarter to one-half their regular prices.

Five Thousand Yards Ribbon

Fancy Striped Ribbons, suitable for neckwear, fancy work, cushion frills, etc.; 20c. values 10c.; 25c. and 35c. values 15c.

Extra Wide Width Ribbons, polka dots and fancy designs, Dresden, etc.; 50c., 75c. and $1.00 values for 25c.

Taffeta Ribbons, all plain colors, 20c. and 25c. values 15c.

Six Thousand Yards of Embroideries

Edges and Insertions, all in 4 yard, 4½ yard and 5 yard lengths; we will sell these as follows:

10c. qualities 5c.; 15c. qualities 10c.; 25c. qualities 15c per yard.

THE FOLLOWING GO ON SALE TUESDAY MORNING

Five hundred and sixty-eight pairs of Irish, Point, Swiss, Brussels, Renaissance and Nottingham Lace Curtains go on sale Tuesday, Nov. 1st, at one-half, one-third, one quarter less than regular price.

The best curtain offering we remember giving to the public. Our buyer when in France purchases from a manufacturer his sample stock of high-grade curtains, one-half dozen pairs of each number, at a very great reduction. These curtains are new made for this season's trade in all parts of the world. In addition to this special purchase we will put in this offering our entire stock of Battenburg, Brussels and Nottingham Curtains to make the most interesting Curtain Sale ever held in Victoria. A sample collection of these curtains will be shown in the Broad street window. See the showing and you will want curtains.

White Irish Point Curtains

41 inches wide, 3 1-4 yards long; value $3.50, for ..... $1.90 pair

Brussels Lace Curtains

Value $5, for ..... $2.90 pair

Renaissance Lace Curtains

Value $6.75, for ..... $3.90 pair

Renaissance Lace Curtains

Value $7.50, for ..... $4.90 pair

Battenburg Lace Curtains at 3½ yards long

12 pair, regular $9, for $5.75
10 pair, regular $7.50, for $4.75
8 pair, regular $12.75, for $8.50
3 pair, regular $17.50, for $8.25
6 pair, regular $16, for $12.75
5 pair, regular $15, for $11.75
6 pair, regular $20, for $14.75
4 pair, regular $35, for $24.75
4 pair, regular $45, for $32.50
1 pair, regular $50, for $37.50

Renaissance Curtains

50x3½.

4 pair, regular $5.75, for $3.90
4 pair, regular $7.50, for $5.50
5 pair, regular $10, for $6.75
6 pair, regular $10.50, for $7.75
6 pair, regular $19.75, for $14.50
5 pair, regular $19.50, for $14.25

Applique Curtains

8 pair, regular $7.50, for $5.75
5 pair, regular $8.50, for $6.75
7 pair, regular $10.75, for $8.50
9 pair, regular $14.75, for $10.75
Regular $18.75, for $14.50

French Curtains—Colored

$7.75 from $9.50
$9.50 from $12.50
$13.50 from $17.50

White Sash Curtain Muslin

With frill of spot muslin; value 20c. yard, for 15c. yard.

2,000 yards of double width Curtain Muslin; value 20c., for 15c. yard.

Nottingham Lace Curtains

We have picked out from our regular stock over six hundred pairs of Lace Curtains to go out during November at the same proportion of a reduction as the specially purchased lot as follows:

25c. from ..... 50c.
65c from ..... 90c.
90c from $1.25
$1.15 from $1.50
$1.35 from $1.75
$1.90 from $2.75
$2.35 from $3.00
$2.90 from $3.75
$3.15 from $4.00
$3.75 from $5.00
$4.50 from $6.50

Every one of the above items a bargain, and when we use the word "bargain" it stands for something.

Furniture Department

This department is showing a very satisfactory increase so far this season, and we have only to continue the same increase for November and December and we will have done just double last seasons's business. The following inducements along with new lines added to this department almost every week will influence trade for November. We have just received a car of Chairs Dressers and Stands and Iron Beds. We buy them right and can afford to sell Furniture as well as Dry Goods at a close margin of profit

Chairs

300 at 45c. each, sold usually at 65c.
300 at 75c. each, sold usually at $1.00.
300 at $1.10 each, sold usually at $1.25.
300 at $1.35 each, sold usually at $1.50.
Child's Rocking Chairs, $1.25.
High Chairs, $1.45.

Crockery Department 3rd Floor

Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Breakfast Sets, at special low prices.

Dinner Sets of 97 pieces, $6.75, $8.75, $10.50, $12.50 and $15.00.

Tea Sets of 40 pieces, $2.90, $3.75, $4.50, $6.75 and $8.75. Worth fully a third more.

Brass and Iron Bedsteads

used for the past six months as samples to sell from, slightly marked; go on sale at reduced prices.

Brass Bed, $48.75, from $68.50
Enameled Bed $29.75, from $37.50
Enameled Bed $27.50, from $34.50
Enameled Bed, $24.75, from $29.00
Enameled Bed, $14.50, from $22.50
Enameled Bed, $14.75, from $17.50
Enameled Bed, $19.50, from $26.00
Enameled Bed, $19.50, from $24.00
Enameled Bed, $18.75, from $22.50
Enameled Bed, $16.75, from $19.75
Enameled Bed, $16.75, from $23.00
Enameled Bed, $24.75, from $30.00
Enameled Bed, $14.50, from $18.50
Enameled Bed, $17.50, from $21.00
Enameled Bed, $15.75, from $18.50
Enameled Bed, $16.75, from $19.75
Enameled Bed, $14.75, from $18.75
Enameled Bed, $19.50, from $24.50
Enameled Bed, $9.75, from $12.50
Enameled Bed, $11.75, from $14.75
Enameled Bed, $9.75, from $13.50

Some damaged more than others accounts for the difference in reduction

Morris Chairs Special at $10.75

Morris Chairs, upholstered in velour, 4 patterns; good value at $15.00.

Oak Morris Chairs, upholstered in verona; price $19.50; upholstered in leather, $23.75.

Baby Buggies at a Bargain 25 Only, Half Price

1 was $37.50, for $18.75
2 were $35.00, for $17.50
4 were $32.50, for $16.25
2 were $30.00, for $15.00
3 were $29.75, for $14.85
2 were $27.50, for $13.75
3 were $25.00, for $12.50
2 were $24.75, for $12.38
3 were $18.50, for $9.25
3 were $17.50, for $8.75

Men's Clothing and Furnishing Departments

$7.50 Suits for $4.75

We have picked out just 80 Suits from our regular $7.50 range of Suits to go out at this ridiculously low price, $4.75; every one extra good value at the regular price. Quantities of each size as follows:

Size 36, quantity 12; size 37, quantity 32; size 38, quantity 21; size 39, quantity 13; size 40, quantity 2; sizes 42 and 44.

$10 Suits for $6.75

We have made a reputation for our ten-dollar line of Suits. Buying and selling as many as we do in a season a quantity accumulates every once in a while that are not quite so desirable as others. We have picked out just 106 Suits from our ten-dollar range, and commencing Tuesday, November 1st, you may choose from the lot at $6.75.

Size 36, quantity 26; size 37, quantity 18; size 38, quantity 31; size 39, quantity 15; size 40, quantity 13; size 42, quantity 3; size 44.

Men's Overcoats at $3.75

Heavy grey melton, velvet collar; suitable for drivers; also at the same price grey Halifax tweed coats, three-quarter length.

At $4.50—Men's Reefer Coats in heavy Oxford grey melton, storm collar, double-breasted.

$12 50 to $15 Suits $9.75

Only 65 Suits in the offering; every one very desirable garments. Do you know of an easier way of making $3.00 to $5.00 if in need of a Suit?

Nineteen Cutaway Suits of black worsted value $12.50 and $15, for $6.75, as follows:

Size 35, quantity 1; size 36, quantity 4; size 37, quantity 2; size 38, quantity 6; size 39, quantity 4; size 40, quantity 1; size 42, quantity 1.

Men's Overcoats

At $12.50—A stylish Coat, dark grey, imported cloth, neat stripe effect, with or without belted backs, cuffs turned or plain.

At 15.00—Tourist Coats of mixed tweeds.

At $7.50—Black Melton Coats, full length, well tailored.

At $6.75—English Cloth Coats, silk faced; also unfinished worsted coats, silk faced.

At $5.75—Men's Topper Coats in English cord.

Fancy Suits for Boys at $2.90

Fawn and brown mixed tweeds. These Suits are quite different to any we have shown before.

Military Norfolk Suits, sailor collar and belt, in dark fancies at $3.25; in light stripes and checks, $3.75.

One of the best selling Suits for small boys is the Buster Brown Suit. We control this style for Victoria. Price $4.50 and $4.85.

Fancy Coats for Small Boys.

Ages 3 to 7 years. Styles are quite different to any previously shown. Prices $3.85, $5.75 and $6.75.

Boys' Reefers and Overcoats

Boys' Chinchilla Reefers, ages 5 to 12, price $1.00.

Blue Serge Reefers, ages 3 to 13, price $1.00.

Boys' all-wool Blue Serge Reefers, $1.25 and $1.50.

Better qualities at $2.00, $2.40, $3.00 to $4.00.

Boys' Overcoats of English tweed, special at $2.50 and $3.50.

At $4.50—Medium weight black Freize Coats, fancy grey striped tweed coats with belted back.

Boys' English Cravenette Coats.

The Following from the Furnishing Dept. Sweaters

At 35c—Sweaters of all wool.

At 50c—Sweaters of all wood, colors blue and cardinal.

At 65c to 95c—According to size, pure wool Sweaters, extra fine quality.

At 75c—Men's Sweaters of all wool, colors red and blue.

At $1.00—Special quality of white wool Sweaters.

Men's Underwear

At 65c—Men's all-wool stripe Shirts and Drawers.

At $1.00—One line of fleece underwear.

At 65c—Value 75c.

At 65c—Value 75c, heavy natural wool vests and drawers.

At 40c—Heavy make wool and cotton underwear.

At 35c—Striped wool and cotton mixed.

At 25c—Striped Union Shirts and Drawers.

At $1.00—Australian wool Shirts and Drawers.

At 75c—Fine ribbed wool underwear.

Men's Knitted Wool Vests

Fancy spots, stripes and figures, price $2.50, $3.50 and up to $6.75.

Boys' Underwear

At 15c to 35c—Wool and cotton Shirts and Drawers.

At 25c to 50c—Boys' all wool Shirts and Drawers.

At 35c to 60c—Boys' natural wool, fine make.

At 25c to 50c—Boys' fleece.

Socks

All wool, 3 for 50c.
Natural wool, 20c.
Ribbed natural wool, 20c.
Grey mixed, 25c.
Heather mixed Socks, 25c.

Tulle Ruchings

Colors, black, white, cream, champagne, nile, rose, etc.; 15c. values 5c. yard.

Black Sateen Underskirts 68 $2.50 Sateen Skirts for $1.90

Two styles—one a heavy make of bright finish, Italian (lustrous), deep flounce, accordion pleated and four rows of ruching; $2.50 values for $1.90.

Another, a heavy sateen, 22-inch flounce, upper part of flounce with three 1-inch tucks, lower part with three half-inch tucks and 6-inch frill, with cluster of seven tucks, also dust frill. Value $2.50 for $1.90.

Wool Underwear

One dozen Women's and Children's light weight Drawers; values $1.15 to $1.50 for 75c.

Two dozen Children's white merino Drawers, winter weight; value $1.50 for 50c.

Three dozen Women's winter weight merino Drawers and Vests; values $1.75 to $2.50 for $1.25.

Oddments in Women's natural wool vests; values $1.25 for 65c.

One dozen heavy weight natural wool Vests; value $1.50 for 75c.

Eighteen dozen natural wool Vests, long sleeves (small sizes only in women's); value $1.25 for 65c.

Fourteen dozen Infants' Wool Vests, short sleeves, pure and soft wool; for 25c.

Nine and a half dozen Infants' (sizes 1 to 6), Silk Vests in pink, long and short sleeves; price 50c.

Eight and a half dozen Women's pink and natural Vests, long sleeves; values $1.75, $2.00 and $2.25 for $1.50.

Four dozen Women's pink ribbed Vests, long sleeves; value 90c. for 75c.

Two dozen pink Vests; value 75c. for 65c.

Eleven dozen Children's pink wool Vests, English made; for 35c. to 60c., according to size.

Forty-one dozen white wool Vests, three-quarter sleeves, sizes 1 to 6 years; value 25c and 35c. for 17½c., or 2 for 35c.

One dozen Women's fine black wool Vests, for 50c.

Jackets and Raincoats

A late delivery, to be sold under their regular prices. All bright new styles, made especially for us. The manufacturer shipped these garments four weeks later than he agreed to, and his loss will be your gain. We shall sell them at the following reductions:

Women's Raincoats

(Rainproof.)

$20.00 Coats for $15.00
$16.50 Coats for $13.50
$15.00 Coats for $11.50
$12.50 Coats for $10.00

Women's Jackets

Jackets at $12.50, $13.50, $15.00 and $16.50, all in this sale at $10.00 each.

A grand chance to secure your new winter coat at little money.

Shoes

Five thousand pairs of Shoes to be sold in this sale.

Women's Shoes, Women's Oxfords, Women's Slippers, Men's Shoes, Boys' and Girls' Shoes, Infants' Shoes.

Women's Dongola Kid Shoes, heavy soled, solid leather inside sole, self toe; 200 pairs at $1.35.

Women's Dongola Kid Shoes, with patent tip, medium heavy sole; value $2.25 for $1.75.

Women's Dongola Kid Shoes, patent tip, heavy weight sole; value $2.25 for $1.75.

Women's Polished Calf Shoes, with plain toe cap, medium weight sole; value $2.50 for $1.75.

Women's Box Calf Shoes, heavy uppers, heavy weight sole; value $2.50. Eight hundred pairs in this assortment. Price $1.75.

Women's Light Sole Shoe, American make, mat kid top; value $3.50, for $1.90. Sixty pairs in this lot.

Women's Box Calf Shoe, Goodyear welt, heavy extension sole and heavy uppers, made special for winter weather; value $3.50, for $2.75.

500 pairs of the "Spencer Reliable" $3.00 Shoe for women, made of kid skin (flexible), patent and plain tip, all styles. In this sale $2.50 pair.

Women's Oxfords, 600 pairs—$2.00, $2.25 and $2.50 qualities for $1.50; $3.00, $3.50 and $4.25 qualities for $1.90.

Oxfords, with felt lining, Elk sole, common sense, value $2.00; in this sale $1.00.

500 pairs of Slippers, one strap, three strap, four strap; $1.50 values for $1.00; $2.00 values for $1.50; $2.25 and $2.50 values for $1.65.

Youths' Buff Bals. $1.25 values for 90c.

Boys' Box Calf Shoes; $2.00 values for $1.65.

Men's Dongola Kid Shoes, light weight sole; $2.75 value for $1.90.

Men's Box Calf Shoes, wide extension sole, extra heavy, sewed and nailed, $3.00 value for $2.50.

Men's Chrome Calf Shoe, Blucher cut, our standard $3.00 waterproof shoe, for $2.50.

Men's $5.00 Shoe, in box calf and fine kid calf, leather lined and Ooze leather lined, for $3.75 and $4.00.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1904.

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No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

A MOST VITAL PHASE OF THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC ISSUE.

There is one phase of the issue as between the Grand Trunk Pacific and a Government-owned railway as proposed by Mr. Borden, which has not been sufficiently dwelt upon. It is even more important to the West than the question of coast, of the matter of the time and place of construction, or any of the other phases that have been discussed—however, important those may be. We refer to the control of rates. That means that for all time to come we shall have the minimum of charges on freight and passenger traffic from the east to the west, and those rates must be the basis upon which the rates of the C. P. R. and other transcontinental lines doing business must be fixed.

As soon as the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is built, if it is built by the promoters as a private enterprise, it will enter into a combination as to rates with the Canadian Pacific Railway and the other transcontinental lines. This is not a statement of opinion. It is a statement of absolute fact. Competition between rival lines of railway would mean death to both. Hence the rates of freight will not be affected. That condition of things has existed for years, and it will continue to exist so long as there is no other factor to govern their actions. All transcontinental lines are and have been pooled for years. No one can deny it. The agreement is as hard and fast as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

A great deal has been said about the Intercolonial as a losing proposition to the Dominion. One most important consideration has been overlooked. It is that while it does not pay dividends it gives to the Maritime Provinces and Quebec rates, which are unequalled anywhere on the continent. From Montreal to Halifax the lowest freight and passenger rates in Canada are enjoyed by the patrons of the line. What is lost in management and expenses is made up in benefits to the public. It also governs the rates of the C. P. R. and the other transportation lines doing business at points where they come into competition with the Intercolonial. The C. P. R. has to give the same rates from Montreal to Halifax as the Intercolonial. Steamship companies doing business between St. John and Halifax also are controlled in the same way. As to these statements there is absolutely no doubt.

The passenger rates of the C. P. R. from Montreal to St. John, 482 miles, is $14.50 single fare and $21 return. From St. John to Halifax, with running power over the Intercolonial, 276 miles, the rate is $6 single and $9 return. Less than 2 cents per mile. These are the rates set by the Intercolonial, which is a much longer route from Montreal. Freight rates are correspondingly low.

If we wish to enjoy immunity for all time to come from the combinations of huge railway corporations covering this country, and wish to have the lowest possible rates on freight, which it is possible to give consistent with the maintenance of the line and the payment of interest on the bonds issued for construction, it is necessary to have a government-owned line. One of the large factors in the cost of living in British Columbia and the West, generally, arises out of the long distance haul from the East here. It affects every man's pocket who lives in the country, because the cost of freight is added to the selling price. If every other consideration connected with the construction of a new transcontinental railway were wiped out and placed in favor of the Grand Trunk Railway, the one question of the control of rates would overbalance them all. The C. P. R. must carry freight and passengers at the same rate as the extended Intercolonial, which becomes a national line from ocean to ocean, in order to get the business; and so must every other cross-continent line doing business in British Columbia.

It is of the profoundest importance to the people of British Columbia—to merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, laboring men and men of professions or people of leisure, to all consumers and travelers—that this one opportunity in the history of Canada to permanently regulate and control the traffic of the country shall not be lost.

The prospects of speculation, the profits of promoters, the graft of the political boss, who hopes to benefit by the private construction of the road, are not to stand in the way of such a solution of the transportation question. We are asking for Better Terms. This—to a certain degree at least—is one way for the West to get Better Terms.—It is automatic and requires no compulsion or political pull or agitation. It comes, conceded by the whole people of Canada, as an amelioration of the conditions so many have complained of. If electors will think seriously of this aspect of the case they will vote as a man on Thursday next for a government-owned railway.

A MOST DELIBERATELY UNTRUE STATEMENT.

We call attention to the statement made by Mr. Lugrin in his paper, as follows:

They say that successive delegations have gone to Ottawa to demand "better terms."

This statement is untrue, because no delegation ever went to Ottawa from this Province to demand a rearrangement of the financial terms between the Dominion and the Province.

They say that Colonel Prior in 1901 demanded better terms.

Colonel Prior did not in 1901, or at any other time, demand better terms for the Province.

It follows as a matter of course that what was never demanded could never have been refused.

We dislike to refer to the statements of any person or any paper, except in terms classified as "parliamentary," and the Colonist throughout this campaign has not transgressed the ethics of discussion in this respect, but when statements so deliberately untrue as the above are made they must be properly designated. Mr. Lugrin is taking a prominent part in this election; hence we cannot overlook such gross violation of truth as it implies.

Every one of the three delegations that went to Ottawa demanded a readjustment of financial relations. All the arguments adduced in the memoranda presented to the Government were based on such a demand. The second deputation, consisting of Colonel Prior and Mr. Eberts, was particularlp devoted to that phase of the subject. So also was the third delegation. The representations made, and they were certainly very fully elaborated, pointed to but one conclusion, and that was the desirability and necessity, in the interests of the Province, of a consideration of the whole question of our financial relations with a view to a readjustment. The Government at Ottawa was asked specifically over and over again for such consideration. Sir Wilfrid, in his last letter to Premier McBride, as specifically refused to consider the claims of British Columbia for special treatment apart from the other Provinces, which, he said, should be dealt with, if at all, on a uniform and automatic basis. Senator Templeman has positively confirmed that statement as being his own views on the subject.

Colonel Prior's speech of 1901, it may be, was not a specific demand for Better Terms, but it followed on the representations made by the Dunsmuir delegation and presented a vast array of facts and figures in support of a readjustment of relations and better treatment of this Province. It was in support of the case for Better Terms based on readjustment. It is idle to argue otherwise. The documents are there to show for themselves, and the speech of Colonel Prior is in the Hansard, and was published in the Colonist at the time during the time Mr. Lugrin was editor of this paper and received his commendation. Liberal speakers must evidently imagine that the public, like themselves, have short memories, which we are told, a certain class of individuals should not possess, if they wish to succeed.

TWO GENTLEMEN—NOT OF VERONA.

Two gentlemen figuring in the present election have had the hardihood to make statements in connection with the question of Better Terms, which can only be characterized in the manner which they deserve, but which the ethics of polite discussion forbid our expressing in exact terms. When persons who profess to be public men, who claim to be well informed on public affairs, and who in private life would be seriously insulted if their veracity were questioned, in the press or on the public platform make statements of the most positive kind absolutely contrary to facts within the knowledge of all who read, their conduct, as public men, must be read in the true light, in the light of a deliberate attempt to deceive the electors.

Mr. McInnes stated that the case of the Province had never been seriously presented to the Dominion Government. That the first delegation which went to Ottawa, he said, whether through indifference or lack of information, did not present British Columbia's case. He states that the case was left to Mr. Lugrin. Those who are familiar with the facts know too well how Mr. Lugrin "butted in" on a matter in which he had neither business nor locus standi. Readers of the Colonist well know how he sent long despatches to this paper glorifying the part he took in the case, in which it was stated that he spoke for an hour and a half, "and the Attorney-General spoke also." The members of the delegation know how they were scored privately upon their return for permitting Mr. Lugrin to appear with them during the interview, in which he was an advocate of a proposed line of ferry from the north end of the Island to Skagway, of the proposed Canadian Northern Railway, of the Vancouver, Victorian and Eastern, and of a line up the Island. Assistance to those lines, of which he was a strong personal advocate, was Mr. Lugrin's idea of Better Terms. His relationship with the proposed lines was a matter of comment at that time, and his influence with Mr. Blair, the then Minister of Railways, was his alleged justification for appearing with the delegation, as well as his supposed powers of lucid exposition so familiar to the people of Victoria on very many occasions. What Mr. McInnes states in this connection will not bear the light of investigation. It is not true. The report of that delegation is a public document of 42 pages, available at the Government offices, and no one will dare to say upon perusal that it is not a serious and very full presentation of the case up to that time.

Then in respect to the Prior delegation, Mr. McInnes was a member of the Government that authorized it, and he himself presented the report, of some sixty pages, to the Legislature, in the following language:

Submitted to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor by the Hon. E. G. Prior and the Hon. D. M. Eberts on Their Mission to Ottawa as a Delegation from the Government of British Columbia.

By Command,
W. W. B. McINNES,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office, 10th March, 1903.

Mr. McInnes has never been regarded as taking a serious view of any subject of a political nature, and if he does not consider the report as dealing seriously with the question of Better Terms, it simply reflects his own attitude of mind at the time. He probably viewed it as "playing the game" to which he was quite willing to be a party. He evidently thought it was "good politics," if no more. It is, however, misrepresenting the facts and deceiving the public to say that any essential detail of the case for the Province was not fully and emphatically presented for consideration. The document speaks for itself.

Similar remarks may be made in regard to the third delegation, and the subsequent correspondence which grew out of it. No more earnest appeals could have been made to any government than is contained in the reports of the last, as well as of all, the delegations than were made to Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues. If they did not respond to them in the spirit of statesmanship and justice to the Province they must now accept the consequences. They were warned that sooner or later the subject would become an issue. Now that the day of judgment arrives, Mr. McInnes, who has been associated with almost every phase of politics in British Columbia during the last ten years, is put as a buffer between the people, who demand Better Terms, and the Dominion Government, to divert attention, through his well-known arts of casuistry and tomfoolery, from the vital issues of the campaign. If Mr. McInnes can succeed in making the electors regard the issue from his own point of view, viz., that of a political joke, the purpose will be well served.

As to the other gentleman—not of Verona—reference is made to his statements elsewhere.

THE PREMIER AND THE INTERCOLONIAL.

St. John Daily Sun.

Sir Wilfred Laurier is a man who talks with the greatest possible earnestness on either side of any question. As was said of a greater man, Sir Wilfred "can persuade many people of many things and himself of anything."

It suited the premier's political purpose not long ago to say that recent intercolonial management had been a great success. That was before Mr. Blair had refused to join in the deal with Senator Cox and Mr. Hays. Then Sir Wilfred declared that the government railway was one of the best managed railways in the country. Then he declared with the greatest possible emphasis and unction that "the day of Intercolonial deficits was over."

Sis Wilfred Laurier would say the same thing today if the Grand Trunk Pacific deal did not require him to say the opposite. It does call for the opposite declaration and he makes it. With the utmost solemnity, with the same intensity as he uttered his deep toned ejaculation "Pray heaven it may not be already too late" for the Cox deal. Sir Wilfred now says government ownership and management of railways is a vicious policy. There was no finer imitation of sincerity in Sir Wilfred's declaration that the Intercolonial was a paying institution splendidly managed than in his Toronto assertion of last week that while the intercolonial is managed under the present vicious system "you will never have anything but deficits."

"Here are the Premier's words at Toronto:—

"There are men mad enough and blind enough to proposee that we should extend the Intercolonial to the Pacific coast in face of the fact that for its present length it has never paid running expenses, under the management of such able administrators as Mackenzie, Macdonald, Tupper, Pope, Haggart, Blair and Emmerson.

"It is not the man who is at fault. The system is vicious and so long as the Intercolonial is managed on the present system—the system which Mr. Borden wants extended to the Pacific—you will never have anything but deficits."

Sir Wilfred Laurier was speaking two years ago the words that Mr. Blair put into his mouth; he is today the mouthpiece of Mr. Hays, manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, president of the Grand Trunk Pacific Company, author of Sir Wilfred Laurier's railway policy.

It does not matter whether Sir Wilfred believes what he says now, and whether he would believe himself if another promoter had put another policy in his hand, and in his mouth another such prayer as that with which he introduced the first railway deal. It is enough for the people of Canada to know that they need not accept a word of these machine-made declarations or pay any regard to the opportune hysterics.

No doubt if Sir Wilfred needs an intercolonial deficit to give point to the appeal against government ownership he has got the right minister to give it to him. If he desires to prove that the intercolonial management is vicious he has taken the proper course to make the facts suit the argument.

But what does the Premier propose to do about it? He has done something in encouraging the Grand Trunk to buy away from the Intercolonial the one chance to get to the Lakes where grain traffic could be found. The Premier has sent into the hands of the Intercolonial's worst enemy the only railroad from which the Intercolonial ever got any export traffic. He is proposing to side-track a large part of the road by one which he declares to be the shortest road across country and is handing this road over to the same traditional enemy of the government road.

But what does he propose to do next? Does he intend to give the Intercolonial itself to the Grand Trunk Company? Will he sell this unprofitable and viciously managed railway system to some of his favorites? Will he give the old road away as he is giving the new one? The language of the Premier is not that of a man who expected to make much of the Intercolonial as the people's railway.

PRESENT DAY CORRUPTION.

Toronto News.

No one will deny that there have been individually corrupt elections in past years. But the outstanding features of present-day corruption are: (1) The enormous size of general campaign funds. (2) The close control of individual constituencies by unscrupulous central bureaus. (3) The intimate alliance between Government and great corporations. (4) The effect of corrupt practices on the general community.

In former times there were heavy expenditures in certain constituencies. The typical corrupt election, however, was one in which a wealthy and unscrupulous candidate spent his own money lavishly. The responsibility for and the effect of such elections were local and personal. The constituency next door might remain unaffected.

WHAT TO EXPECT FROM LIBERALS.

New Westminster Columbian.

It is well to remember that every Conservative member elected in British Columbia will go to Ottawa a pledged champion of Provincial rights and fair treatment for this Province.

What is of more importance, the Conservative leader, Mr. R. L. Borden, has pledged his word that if his party should be elected to power the issues between the Provincial and Federal Governments shall be dealt with at once and justice be done.

The Liberal Government are not in favor of granting better terms to this Province. At any rate Senator Templeman, who is British Columbia's representative in the Cabinet, expresses himself as opposed to it, and this may fairly be presumed to be the voice of the Government. The Government have not shown any desire to treat with the matter either, for they have three times turned down the requests of the Province, without giving even a reasonable answer to the memorials of the Provincial authorities.

How can we expect better treatment at the hands of the Liberals, when our representative in the Cabinet "is not in favor of giving a large subsidy to British Columbia to be squandered by the Provincial Government?" as he says himself. How could any Cabinet Minister dare make such a statement, knowing as he well does that the Government of British Columbia represents the people? It is an insult to the electors of British Columbia for a man sitting in the safe retreat of the Senate and the Cabinet councils of the Dominion, and who was not placed in his position by the will or the votes of the people, to declare that the people's trusted and fairly elected represeniatives in the Victoria Legislature, were incapable of handling the amount of money that the Dominion Government owes to this Province.

This statement, however, serves our purpose. In it an admission is made that the Dominion Government does owe this Province the money that we have asked for. An admission that Laurier would not come out in a manly way and admit.

ONE KIND OF CAMPAIGN.

Ottawa Citizen.

Lord Dundonald is thousands of miles away, but he is receiving his daily pounding from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's press in Quebec. Here, for example, is Le Soleil, of Quebec city. Sir Wilfrid is, we believe, a director of that paper, which proclaims itself organe du parti libéral." He was in the city when this number appeared.

"Militarism, Behold the Enemy!" is the title of an article which accuses Lord Dundonald of seeking to impose upon Canada these things:

A regular army.

Conscription, or a forced military service.

Three years obligatory service.

One hundred hours' drill each year for all young Canadians of 14 to 18.

An expenditure of twelve millions in two or three years.

A permanent force of 5,000 men.

With much more of the same sort of thing. And Le Soleil piles on the agony in this fashion:

"With the militarism of Lord Dundonald we would have conscription or forced enrollment as in France or Germany. Whenever it was necessary to fill up the number of the permanent force there would be a drawing of lots, and all the men able to bear arms who should be drawn would be obliged to put on uniform and serve three or four years. It is this prospect which will be reserved for our young men if the Tories obtain power. After having espoused so ardently the cause of Lord Dundonald they would be unable logically to prevent his return to Canada to be placed at the head of our military organization. Then we should have a permanent army of 5,000 men, conscription and enforced enrollment, obligatory service of ten days every year to all the boys of 14 to 18, and five or six million a year expenditure."

Of course, there is not a word of truth in all this. Lord Dundonald did not propose any different conscription than there is now, for the Government could always call out the people if it was necessary. He did not propose a permanent force of 5,000. He did not suggest the expenditure mentioned. He did not propose one hundred hours' drill each year for boys, though he suggested that during the four years they might be given this number of drills in all.

These false statements are of course intended to make votes for Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

THERE'S A BEE ON IT

When any member of your family catches cold and develops a cough, remember the best remedy to give immediate relief is Shotbolt's Compound Balsam of Honey. You can rely upon it; for we have the testimony of thousands that it does exactly what we claim for it—CURES COUGHS AND COLDS. The price is a little high—50c.; but its cheaper to buy ONE BOTTLE of a REMEDY than several 25c. bottles of useless syrupy colored stuff. People enquire for it now by the heading above, and it is just as well to remember and insist that

"THERE'S A BEE ON IT."

SHOTBOLT'S PIONEER DRUG STORE,
59 Johnson Street. First Store Below Government.
LOOK OUT FOR THE ELECTRIC SIGN.

A Small Cash Payment

And balance monthly or quarterly to suit purchaser, will buy a good cottage, in James Bay section, close to car line. The price is only $1,100. Let us show it to you.

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36 BROAD STREET.
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DEALERS IN
General Hardware
A FULL LINE OF
AMMUNITION FOR SPORTSMEN
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P. O. Box 423. VICTORIA, B. C.

DAVID SPENCER
LIMITED
Western Canada's Big Store. Government and Broad Streets.

We are preparing for a busy time during November

See page 3 for last of Special Bargains for the first week of November.

Sale of Special Offerings commences
TUESDAY, AT 8 A. M.

Millinery Department

Our Millinery Experts have been hard at work preparing for November business. Numbers of newly trimmed hats will be ready Tuesday morning at special prices.

Trimmed Hats at.....$4.75 and $8.50
Two lines worth fully one-third more.

Outing Hats at.....$2.50
Some worth double other offerings. Page 3.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

CURES WORMS
Mothers, give your full confidence to
Menthol Worm Remover
and see how faithfully it serves you. It never fails to cure worms, rids the system of them. The best laxative for children. Corrects stomach and bowel troubles. Indispensable when baby is teething. 25c. a box—at all druggists.
The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Ltd., Toronto, Can.

Do You Need a Hot Water Bottle

In your home?

2 Qt. White Rubber 75c
3 Qt. White Rubber $1.00

You know the prices are right and we guarantee the goods are right, any not satisfactory will be exchanged

Our "Red Cross" Brand of Red Rubber Bottles are higher in price but the quality is the best and we guarantee them to last a year.

2, 3 and 4 quart from $1,50 to $2.25. Fountain Syringes, 85c, $1.00 to $2.25. Combination Water Bottle and Syringe, $1.50 to $2.75.

TERRY & MARETT
DRUGGISTS
S. E. Corner Fort and Douglas Streets.

EDUCATIONAL.

Signor Ernesto Claudio,
VIOLINIST.
Of the Conservatory of Music, Napoli (Italy), in addition to tuition on the Violin, Mandolin and Guitar, will conduct a SPECIAL CLASS in the art of accompaniment, to a limited number of advanced piano pupils.
Apply at STUDIO, OVER IMPERIAL BANK.

OREGON PORTLAND
ST. HELEN'S HALL
A Girl's School of the Highest Class
Corps of Teachers, Location, Building Equipment—the Best. Send for Catalogue. Opens September 15, 1904.

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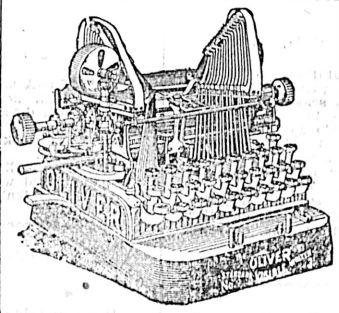
ALL DAY—Private Tuition.
Evening Classes, 7 to 9
This shorthand was invented by practical reporters. It is reliable, thorough, and may be read like print. The first three lessons enable you to make private notes. It takes but 10 minutes for a lesson. Pupils may remain at the Studio all day if they wish to make rapid progress. Shorthand lessons by MAIL are quite easy.



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Please come in and see it, or send 2 cents for a pamphlet.
TYPEWRITING is taught at the Studios also by MAIL. We forward lesson sheets to teach you the correct fingering. Write saying the machine you have, or if you wish us to supply a new or second-hand one.
Booklet and Terms Free on Application.
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The life of food is the fat within it—the more fat the more real benefit from the food; that is why cod liver oil is a powerful builder of flesh.

Scott's Emulsion of pure cod liver oil solves the problem of how to take cod liver oil. That is one reason why doctors have been prescribing Scott's Emulsion for all wasting diseases, coughs, colds and bronchitis for almost thirty years.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

A. O. U. W. HALL
YATES STREET
TOMORROW NIGHT
At 8 P. M.
Liberal-Conservative Meeting
.....AT WHICH.....
Colonel E. G. Prior, G. A. Cowan of Vancouver, D. B. Bogle and other speakers will address the electors on the issues of the campaigh.
A special invitation is extended to the ladies, for whom seats have been reserved.

What a source of delight it is for a housekeeper to know that even if her potatoes boil dry and scorch at the bottom, there is no burnt taste to them!
This is true only when
...AN... ALUMINUM KETTLE
Is Used
It imparts no burnt taste; never cracks nor chips; never burns nor rusts, and no danger from poison. Easily cleaned and polishes like silver.
The price of all Aluminum Goods is now reduced.
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Catalogues to the trade on application.

$3,250.00 REWARD
FOR THE CLOSEST ESTIMATES OF THE TOTAL VOTE TO BE POLLED AT THE DOMINION ELECTIONS, ON NOVEMBER 3RD, 1904
Will be paid by THE CALCULE COMPANY, 9 Toronto St., Toronto.
CERTIFICATE
$3,250.00 has been deposited with The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, 14 King Street West, Toronto. The money will remain in the Trusts Company's hands and payment will be made by them for the best estimates when the official figures of the total vote polled in the General Elections are issued by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.
THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE CO., LIMITED.
Figure it Out for Yourself. The following statistics may help some:—
In the General Elections of 1887 there were 666,539 votes polled throughout the Dominion; in 1891 there were 720,094, an increase of eight per cent. over the figures for 1887. In 1896 there were 835,690, an increase of sixteen per cent. over 1891; in 1900 there were 952,496 votes polled, an increase of fourteen per cent. Census for 1891 was 4,833,239; for 1901 was 5,371,051.
? How many Votes will be Polled in 1904 ?
SEND ONE DOLLAR
You have four opportunities to earn $2,500.00 for every dollar you send with your estimates—and if your estimates are received before noon of October 31st, you have an opportunity to earn an extra $250.00, making $2,750 00 in one prize.
$3,250
$250.00 for the best estimate received up to noon of October 17th.
$250.00 for the best estimate received between Oct. 17th and noon of Oct. 24th.
$250.00 for the best estimate received between Oct. 24th and noon of Oct. 31st.
$2,500.00 for the best estimate of the total number of votes to be polled. This estimate to be mailed to the Trusts Co. before midnight of Nov. 3rd.
For one dollar you may estimate that the total vote polled will be 1,050,000, 1,060,000, 1,063,000, 1,071,000, or any set of four figures you think likely, and if one of your figures is nearest to the official return you will receive the money.
Use this blank or one of your own, and mail it to
THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE COMPANY, LIMITED, TORONTO.
NAME.....
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ENCLOSED HEREWITH, $.....
I ESTIMATE THAT THE TOTAL VOTE POLLED AT THE GENERAL ELECTIONS WILL BE:
If you want an acknowledgement send postal card or 2c. postage stamp for reply, with remittance.
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Write one of your estimates on each of above lines
The Calcule Company
9 Toronto Street, Toronto.

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The trainers of the giant athletes—football players, boxers, runners, vaulters, hurdlers, jumpers, baseball players, wrestlers, etc. All rub out the pain with some liniment when their performers are bruised or sprained. They know what's best.

Put Bowes' Liniment on your hands and rub muscle, joint or tendon, hard. The pain will stop. It's the right way. Price 25c.

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The British Linen Bank Letter Tablet, containing 100 sheets, for 25 cents at Hibben's. *

Cheap Dinner Sets at Cheapside. *

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AMMUNITION
The Standard Makes of the Old and New World
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Standard Medicines, etc., etc.,
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Lots 201 and 203, Victoria City, situated at the foot of Yates Street, with wharf over 160 feet long, and two large warehouses. For particulars apply to
J. STUART YATES

Advices just to hand show great reductions in Atlantic steamship rates. H. H. Abbott, agent C. P. Ry. Co., will tell you all about it. Call on him at 86 Government street.

Best Carpenter Tools at Cheapside. *

DOUGLAS GARDENS
A few choice lots opposite C. P. R. HOTEL, cheap and on easy terms.
One purchaser made a profit of $2,400 within one year on a purchase of $1,800.
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China painting is very popular with many whose artistic talents lead them in that direction. Those who follow this delightful hobby will be glad to learn that Messrs. Weiler Bros. are now carrying a line of dainty white French China in a well selected range of designs that lend themselves admirably to effective decoration and at reasonable prices. *

D. W. Higgins' new book, "The Mystic Spring," on sale at Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited. *

Take the V. & S. railway and steamer Iroquois for Nanaimo. A delightful trip among the islands. *

D. W. Higgins' new book, "The Mystic Spring," on sale at Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited. *

Brass Bird Cages at Cheapside. *

The photographs which were so highly commended at Tacoma, and won two first prizes at the recent Westminster exhibition, are on view now at Savannahs' entrance, Fort street, Five Sisters' block. *

For Fine Wear
We have an assortment of
CHEVIOTS DIAGONALS
and other cloths suitable for EVENING WEAR; also a select range of
Trouserings and Vestings
Every garment finished to perfection, and fit guaranteed.
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Jas. Rodgers & Sons', Chris. Johnson's and Jos. Elliott's makes.
Best Sheffield steel, $4.00 to $8.00 doz.
FOX'S----78 GOV'T. ST
We have everything in Cutlery.

Money to Loan
At Lowest Rates
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LOCAL NEWS.

Will Sing Solo.—The soloist at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church tonight will be Mr. Godfrey Booth, who will sing "Jerusalem," by Parker.

Police Court.—At Police court yesterday a citizen was fined $5 for a breach of the fire bylaw. He was said to have a lot of inflammable material on his premises and a wooden ash box. A lady was fined $5 for driving over Rock bay bridge at a greater than a walking pace, and a $3 fine was imposed on a bicyclist for riding on the public sidewalk.

Meeting at Saanichton.—The farmers of Saanichton were so much interested in the philosophy of Socialism, as propounded by J. H. Hawthornthwaite, that they sent in a deputation to request speakers for another meeting, which was held Friday evening and addressed by J. Cameron and W. H. Marcon. Ralph Smith, the labor candidate, was well scored in the concluding remarks.

"Cantata Rehearsal."—A chorus rehearsal for the new sacred cantata which is to be given in conjunction with an organ recital at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church on Monday, November 7, will be held tonight after the evening service. All those taking part are earnestly asked to be present, as there will only be one more practice after this.

Nicola Valley Road.—An interview with members of the Provincial government at present in the city was had yesterday by H. N. Collier of St. Catherines, solicitor for the Nicola Valley Coal & Railway Company, and F. W. Hara. The surveys for the line are now in progress from Spence's Bridge into the Nicola valley under a subsidy granted by the Dominion government.

Creech-Corbett.—Walter Creech, of this city, and Miss Mabel Corbett, of Alluvia, were united in marriage on Thursday evening on board the steamer Victorian, the officiating clergyman being Rev. Mr. Oswell, Presbyterian minister at Ladners. The bride, who was given away by Capt. Rogers, was attended by Mrs. H. Creech, while Mr. H. Creech supported the bridegroom. Upon their return from their honeymoon on Friday evening a reception was held at the residence of Mrs. Creech, Pandora avenue.

Interested in Island.—C. A. Harrison, proprietor of the Driard, has received a letter from Lieut.-Colonel Rendall, of Berwickshire, Scotland, asking for information regarding the agricultural prospects of Vancouver island. The colonel spent some weeks in Victoria this summer and was most favorably impressed. He explains that practically nothing is known of British Columbia among residents of the old country, and he intends pointing out the possibilities of Western Canada, so as to direct prospective emigrants in this direction. Mr. Harrison will immediately forward Colonel Rendall the required information.

Alleged Assault.—A good deal of time was taken up at the Police court yesterday investigating a charge of assault preferred by H. Bayley against William Baker, one of the Work Point men at present on furlough. Bayley is connected with the Half-way House, and complained that while returning home along the line of the E. & N. railway he met Baker, who proceeded to abuse him and finally knocked him down. Baker's defence was a complete denial of the charge. He stated that Bayley was drunk and abusive—so drunk that he fell on the rails. After a patient hearing, the case was dismissed.

May Affect Victoria.—In making the announcement that the Great Northern Railway Company intends extending its line in the Fraser valley, the Vancouver Province says: "The line is to follow the farming country right along the bank of the river. It will be about twelve miles in length. The object of building this line is that of developing the business incident to the district through which it is to run, and, more important, to afford a more direct connection between the Ladner district and all that section around the mouth of the river with Vancouver. The new line may also be used as a part of the fast system planned between Vancouver and Victoria. Another change in the local handling of affairs is shortly to be made. Vancouver is to be made the distributing point for British Columbia, including freight for Victoria, which has hitherto been handled from Cloverdale and then to Vancouver island by way of the mouth of the river."

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY AIDS NATURE.

Medicines that aid nature are always most effectual. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts on this plan. It allays the cough, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration, opens the secretions, and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. It is famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. Thousands have testified to its superior excellence. It counteracts any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. For sale by all Druggists.

Better Terms.—Though at the present time might be called a "Political Expression" it goes far to describe the possibilities of those who utilize the spare moments in study in the International Correspondence Schools. In order to secure such conditions, you must have a "pull" The most lasting pull is secured by qualification, the best qualification by a course in the above schools. Terms for routes on application T. W. Martindale, agent, Moody Block Victoria B. C.

Going Home.—W. Edmonds, artificer in the engine room of H. M. S. Grafton and H. Bell, of the same department having received orders to report at Portsmouth left for England via the C. P. R. on Friday.

St. George S. & D.—The Sons and Daughters of St. George will hold their annual masquerade ball on Thursday, November 10th, in A. O. U. W. hall. Every arrangement is being made to ensure that it will be a most successful event.

St. John's Church.—Tuesday, November 1st, being All Saints Day, there will be a celebration of holy communion at 11 a. m. and choral evensong at 8 p. m. The preacher will be Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard, and the subject of his address "The Life After Death."

"Dorothy."—A very important rehearsal is called for tomorrow night at 8 p. m. sharp at Institute hall. The chorus in the second act are asked to go at 7:30 to settle some business of importance. Every one is begged to attend and to be punctual.

The Grafton.—It was reported in naval circles yesterday that new orders have arrived for the Grafton. The vessel, instead of sailing Tuesday, as originally planned, or of remaining in port for an indefinite time, will probably sail a week from tomorrow.

Socialist Lecture.—J. T. Mortimer, Socialist candidate for Vancouver city, will address the regular educational meeting in Crystal theatre this evening at 8 o'clock. He is a forcible speaker, popular in the ranks of labor and has had overflow meetings in Vancouver.

The Band.—Correcting some unfounded rumors which are afloat Lieut.-Col. Hall says Bandmaster Finn has not tendered his resignation, nor has the band broken its organization. No order has been received from Ottawa authorizing a court-martial. Colonel Hall is making inquiries into certain matters affecting the band. He had instructed the band to play nowhere in uniform without his sanction.

Regimental Order.—In a regimental order issued yesterday, notice is given that Capt. W. H. Langley, having reported for duty, resumes command of No. 3 Company. Lieutenant Booth returned to duty with No. 1. Those men of the regiment wishing to take up signalling will parade at the drill hall on Tuesday, November 1st, at 8 p. m. Lieut. Booth will be in charge. Through the kindness of Lieut.-Colonel English an instructor will be furnished from the R. G. A.

Death by Drowning.—Coroner Hart yesterday conducted an inquest over the remains of the Indian, Thomas, whose body, as told in yesterday's Colonist, was exhumed at the Saanich reservation and brought to the city for examination. Dr. Carter, who examined the remains, testified to there being some superficial marks about the head and neck, but these might have come in many ways and did not point to any wounds such as to cause death having been inflicted. The jury brought in a verdict that Thomas had apparently come to his death by drowning.

Epworth League.—First anniversary services will be held in the Victoria West Methodist church today and Monday. This morning at 11 o'clock D. S. Johnson, of Tacoma, will deliver an address to the young people. In the evening at 7 o'clock the pastor, R. J. McIntyre, will have charge of the service. Mrs. Staneland will assist the choir and sing a solo in the evening service. Tomorrow evening a grand rally of all the Epworth Leagues in the city will be held. A good programme of addresses and vocal and instrumental music will be rendered.

Masquerade Ball.—Invitations have been issued for a private masquerade to be given in A. O. U. W. hall, Monday, November 7th, under the direction of Mrs. Lester, whose masquerade dances are always looked forward to with a great deal of pleasure. Any information upon the subject may be obtained by applying to Mrs. Lester at her residence, 65½ Fort street, or at A. O. U. W. hall, between the hours of 3 and 4 or 7 and 8 p. m. Music will be supplied by Miss Heater and Mr. E. Fawcett. A feature of their playing will be the introduction of a lively military lancers, accompanied by bugle calls. The galery will be reserved for spectators.

B. C. Ores Honored.—R. S. Broadbent, in charge of the mineral section of the Canadian exhibit at St. Louis, has written the provincial mineralogist as follows: "You will be pleased to learn that we have received the highest award in the mining section. Gold medals have been awarded for the silver lead ores from Kootenay and the gold copper ores from Rossland and Boundary districts. The British Columbia department of mines receives a gold medal for publications and maps." Mr. Broadbent also ask; that he be sent 500 copies of the recent buletin issued by the provincial bureau of information, which has created such favorable comment everywhere.

The Pioneers.—From time to time the British Columbia Pioneer Society has had before it the suggestion that it would be expedient to open the organization for membership to those who have resided in the province for twenty years. At present the constitution defines eligibility in respect to duration of residence as only applying to those who were in the province during 1875 or earlier. As the ranks of the organization is being very seriously thinned by the ravages of Father Time it is thought by many that it would be well if the membership were increased by permitting those to join who have lived here twenty years. No doubt if such were done a very large increase in membership would be made.

Resulted Fatally.—Further particulars are at hand regarding the launch accident at Port Simpson, mention of which was made in the Colonist yesterday morning. The Colonist's correspondent under date of October 24th writes as follows: "W. Finlayson, who was on the steam launch Rita when she blew up on Work's canal on the 17th inst., is lying at the point of death at the Methodist hospital here. Peter Jones, a half-breed, who was scalded, died this morning. The launch when she blew up was being used to transport some men who were laying out a tract of land near here in town lots. The launch belongs to the proprietors of the Hotel Northern. No one seems to know what was the real cause of the accident, but it is thought that it was carelessness on the part of the party in charge at the time.

Changing Their Mission.—On the 19th inst., the Indians of Lak Kalzap, Naas river, where the Canadian Methodist church has had a mission for the past thirty years, assembled on the invitation of the chiefs for a big council to discuss the question of their relationship to the Methodist mission. It appears that for some years past they consider themselves to have been neglected by their church. Sometimes they had a missionary and sometimes not. To the more intelligent it has become evident that a large proportion of the community is liable to slide back into heathenism during the coming winter if nothing be done to brace them up. Hence this meeting at which it was decided nem. con. that the Lak Kalzap Indians withdraw individually and collectively from the Methodist church and place themselves under the supervision of the Church of England; and that a resolution to that effect, signed by the whole tribe, be forwarded to the Indian department in order to have their school by-law changed. The Indians have also notified their withdrawal to the authorities of the C. M. C. mission.

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Mills at Shawnigan Lake.
Office and Yards Government and Discovery Streets, Victoria, B. C.
—Manufacturers of—
Rough and dressed Fir and Cedar Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, Etc., of the Best Quality,
Seasoned and Kiln Dried Flooring and Finishing Lumber always in Stock.

Salvation Army.—New officers have arrived for the local corps of the Salvation Army—Capt. Long of Skagway, and Capt. Jones of New Westminster—and special welcome meetings will be held this afternoon and evening.

Large Totem Pole.—Among the cargo of the steamer Tees from the north was a large totem pole, measuring about twenty-five feet in length and five feet in circumference. The ancient Indian woodwork was brought down from Masset for Dr. Newcombe and from all appearances was carved by the Indians many years ago.

All Saints' Day.—Tuesday, November 1 being the festival of All Saints, the following services will be held in Christ church: 8 a. m., holy communion; 11 a. m., matins and holy communion; 8 p. m., choral evensong and sermon by the Rev. R. Connell, pastor of St. Luke's, Cedar Hill. The offertories will be devoted to the Missionary Society of the Canadian church.

Comox A. & I. Society.—Comox Agricultural and Industrial Society held their annual meeting on Monday, the 23rd, and as an inducement to the public to attend had refreshments and a dance. The agricultural hall was crowded and a most enjoyable time spent. Their annual export showed an increase in membership, $650 had been won in prizes, the money raised by membership fees, gate receipts donations and government grant. The year ended with no debt. The following gentlemen were elected directors: S. J. Piercy, R. M. Halliday, M. B. Ball, W. H. Grieve, George Rae, Thomas Turnbull, Thomas Cairn, Alex. Urquhart, Byrne Crawford, John Mason, Isaac Packin, Joseph McPhee and George Winger.

Annual Sale.—Following is the programme of the annual sale under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid and Willing Helpers of St. Barnabas Church, to be held in the Victoria hall, next to the Jewish synagogue, Blanchard street: Wednesday, November 2nd, 3 p. m., opening of bazaar by the Lord Bishop of Diocese; music, afternoon teas and sales at the numerous stalls; fountain display arranged by Mr. T. W. Palmer; 6 to 8 p. m., high teas. Thursday, November 3rd, 12 to 2 p. m., luncheon, sales continued, vocal and instrumental music, 6 to 8 p. m., high teas provided in class rooms, orchestral music (Mr. A. Longfield). The bazaar will be under the patronage of the Bishop of the diocese and Mrs. Perrin, Consul and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Charles Hayward and others.

OBITUARY.

At St. Joseph's hospital on Friday evening the death occurred of James Gough. Deceased was a native of Ireland and 64 years of age. The funeral has been arranged to take place tomorrow morning at 9:15 o'clock from Hayward's undertaking parlors, and at 9:30 from the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon of John Gilbert, a native of Australia, aged 47 years, whose death occurred at the Jubilee hospital on Thursday evening.

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The Canadian Pacific will make a rate of single fare for the round trip Victoria to Vancouver. Tickets on sale, November 2nd. Good going on steamer leaving at 1 a. m. on the 3rd and returning on steamer from Vancouver the following day. This rate is put in effect on account of the Dominion elections. *

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Gives fine pictures of California Life. Gen. MacArtrur and other army officers describe the recent military manoeuvres in California, each article being profusely illustrated with half-tones and colored drawings by Edward Cucuel. Interesting articles on California and Oregon. How Olive Oil is Made, How Almonds Are Grown, and fine descriptions of Plumas and Sutter, two great California counties. 224 pages of articles, Western stories, sketches and verses; 10 cents a copy. You can buy Sunset Magazine at all news stands. *

To Coffee Drinkers.—The use of the Marion Harland Coffee Pot ensures good coffee. It saves all the goodness of the coffee. It will make coffee in a few minutes. Prices $1.50 to $2.50 at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street. *

Some new and attractive Photographs at Hibben & Co.'s. *

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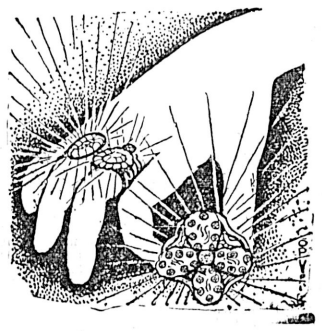

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ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The Gallant Tars Victorious.

As anticipated, the Association football match between H. M. S. Grafton and Victoria United was without doubt the fastest and most keenly contested of the games played in the city league this season. H. M. S. Grafton's eleven certainly were the better team of the two and deserved to win, although the score was very close—2-1 in their favor. The game started sharp on time the Grafton men having the slight wind behind them, which eventually died down before half time. When the whistle blew for the interval neither side had scored, and it looked as if the game would end in another tie, but on changing ends, the gallant tars went into the game with a vim that kept the Victoria United backs clearing time and again. However, the combined efforts of the Grafton's forwards were rewarded by scoring the first goal. On lining up again, Victoria United had several chances to score, but did not take advantage of the opportunity or the right moment. Victoria United kept pressing their opponents and being awarded a corner kick the ball was shot into the Grafton's goal by J. Rithet, the umpire giving it as such, but the Grafton captain claimed that as the ball had not touched any of the players it could not be given as a goal. This lengthened into quite a heated argument, necessitating a ten-minutes' wait. However, the umpire held to his original decision, and the game started 1 each. Victoria United at this stage of the game seemed in better trim, and some fine play on their part kept the Grafton's goal keeper guessing. About ten minutes before time the Grafton was awarded a free kick, which was converted into a goal by some very pretty headwork on the part of the forwards, who deserve great praise for their neat passing and combined play. The score stood thus until time was called. The second half of the game proved most exciting, as the following description shows:

The sailors kicking off in the second half, soon made things lively for the opposing backs. Thanks, however, to Goward's brilliant kicking, the ball did not remain very long in Victoria's territory, and Berkely almost scored after a combined rush by the local forwards. After some fifteen minutes' fast play, the Grafton scored the first goal of the match by means of some excellent combination work. The score now being 1-0 in favor of the Grafton, play became even more exciting, and Victoria tried hard to pull up. A corner kick was awarded, which was taken by Rithet. He put in a splendid shot, which appeared to go clean through the goal. The referee awarded a goal, which, however, was protested by the naval linesman and the players. Richardson did not alter his decision, and play recommenced with the score 1 all. The second and deciding point was scored shortly before time by the Grafton men off a free kick which was given against Rutherford in front of goal.

For Victoria United, Goward and Gowen, backs, and S. Lorimer, half back, and C. Berkely and J. Lawson, forwards, were undoubtedly the pick of the eleven, and they deserve great praise for the plucky fight they put up. The Grafton's eleven are undoubtedly stronger than any combination in the city league. Every man plays football from start to finish, there being no weak points on any part of their eleven.

It is understood that the navy will be here for two weeks, and the Grafton will fill all its engagements during that period. When the flagship is away the Bonaventure will play a practice game every Saturday with the team scheduled to play the Grafton. The games with the Bonaventure will not be league matches.

The general meeting of the Victoria District Association will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Tuesday, November 1, at 8 o'clock.

North Ward Won.

The North Ward boys defeated the St. Louis College eleven with a score of 3 goals to 1, in the junior league match at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon. The game was a good one, as the St. Louis College representatives fought every inch of ground, and would not acknowledge defeat until the whistle blew. The North Ward players had the advantage of weight, and their combination was very good. They secured two goals in the first half. In the second period the Collegians made their only goal, Baynes beating the North Ward costodian with a fine shot. Principal Tait's boys then secured one more goal, which gave them a safe lead.

Seabrook, Hall, Cox, McCarter, Coughlan and Dakers were very prominent for North Ward; while Mackintosh, the goal keeper, Baynes, Brown and Sweeney played a hard game for the College. F. Brown and J. Robbins, the full backs, were in great form, their kicking being a feature of the match. J. G. Brown acted as referee.

Victory for Capitals.

The junior league game between the Capitals and the High School at Beacon Hill yesterday afternoon resulted in a victory for the former eleven, the score being 3 goals to nil.

Play was fairly even, and at half time neither side had succeeded in scoring. In the second half the Capitals were playing up hill, but this did not seem to worry them, for they secured three goals. Their combination was very fine, and their full backs played splendidly. Their defence work was so good that the High School forwards never succeeded in passing them.

J. Peden was the most conspicuous player on the winning side. He put up a great game. For the losers, Shanks and Prevost, the full backs, did their best to avert defeat, while Sedger put up a good forward game.

L. A. Campbell manipulated the whistle.

Will Send a Delegate.

It was erroneously reported in yesterday's issue that the Mainland league would not send a delegate to Nanaimo to attend the meeting of the British Columbia league. This is incorrect, as the Mainland league is very much in favor of the proposed amalgamation, and will send a delegate.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Exciting Match at Esquimalt.

The first real set-to in Rugby football this season took place on the Canteen ground, Esquimalt, yesterday afternoon between the Victoria team and the fifteen of H M. S. Bonaventure. The game resulted in a draw, each team scoring two tries, or six points. While the play was not of the highest class—and it must be remembered that the season is very young and that there is plenty of time for improvement—the match was quite exciting, especially towards the end, and there were several nice exhibitions of skill on both sides. If anything, the sailors were the stronger team, their forwards especially having the advantage over the bulk of the Victorias, who were not always "on the ball." Both sides played four three quarter backs, but this did not result in an open game, as the three quarter backs did not spread out sufficiently. In consequence they were not very much in evidence in the game. But the forwards and the half backs did not give them much chance to distinguish themselves. Both Bell and Sargison played a good game in the three quarter back line, and the two Pattons played hard, but did not pass quite enough. Bell is very fast, and his great run from outside the twenty-five to a touch-down near the close of the game, which saved the Victoria team from defeat, was a really brilliant bit of play.

At the outset of the game the navy men seemed to have the best of it, but a clever rush into the sailors' twenty-five followed by a short run by Bell secured a try, which Blackburn failed to convert. After that the Victorias had some narrow shaves, but by dint of hard work managed to keep their opponents out until half time. In the second half the sailors scored pretty soon on a fine rush by the forwards, which swept over the Victorias into goal. The Victorias failed to stem the tide once again, and Griffiths got over the line, but in neither case were the three points improved. With the score against them the Victorias began to play their hardest, and the game became very interesting. When there were only a few minutes of play left, Newcombe got the ball from a scrimmage outside the sailors' twenty-five and passed to S. Patton, who ran a short distance and then made a long pass to Bell. Three men were between Bell and the sailors' goal, but Bell ran for his life and slipped past them all and touched down inside the line, tieing the game, amid loud plaudits from the spectators. H. Patton failed to convert. The sailors made a great effort to do some damage, but did not succeed, and the whistle blew. Lieut. Ward, R. N., refereed the game.

Good School Game.

The Rugby football match between the South Park club (an aggregation consisting of boys from several of the city schools) and the Collegiate school, at the Caledonia grounds yesterday morning, resulted in a draw, neither side being able to score. The Collegiate boys were much heavier than their opponents, but the South Park players put up a scientific game, which enabled them to hold their own. Play was rather loose, the forwards hacking at the ball indiscriminately. The half backs, with the exception of A. Pitts, were very poor. Morley, Cox and Thompson, for the South Park three quarters, and Keefer, Phair, Hill and McConnell for the Collegiate school, managed to make several good runs. South Park had their rivals guessing in the first half, but they could not quite get across the line. The Collegiates resisted stubbornly, and the forwards made a number of rushes, but they failed to pass Morley and Cox. At half time only a very short rest was taken and the boys resumed play with even more rigor than they had first displayed. The weight of the Collegiates gradually told, and they forced the South Park men into their twenty-five, where a number of desperate scrimmages took place. Dassonville, the South Park full back, needed all his ingenuity to extricate himself from several ticklish positions. He proved equal to the work, though, and his clever dodging and clearing saved the day for his side. South Park had to touch down in self-defence several times, but when the whistle blew for time, the score sheet was blank.

Hill, at three quarters, played a star game for the Collegiate school. He almost crossed the line during the last five minutes' play, being stopped when he had all but won the match for his side. E. Todd made a good full back. He has plenty of speed and his kicking is good. Phair and McConnell are reliable three quarters, the former being a fine tackle, while the latter is fairly fast. A. Pitts, at half back, did some excellent work. Hall and Busk were the pick of the forwards. Morley and Cox were in good form on the South Park three quarter line, and Thompson ran well, but he held the ball too long. Dassonville put up his usual reliable game at full back. Heyland introduced several novel plays at half back, which puzzled the Collegiates considerably.

C. Briggs, Sparrow and Robson were greatly in evidence on the forward line. Nelson Scott proved an excellent referee. He would stand no nonsense and his decisions were strictly impartial.

Next Saturday the High School will try conclusions with South Park.

On Saturday week the Oak Bay team will meet a combined fifteen from the High school, Collegiate school and Centrals.

Intermediate Practice.

The Victoria intermediates held a practice at the Caledonia grounds yesterday afternoon in preparation for their match against the Bonaventure next Saturday. The game was greatly enjoyed and the boys intend to keep up the good work by turning out during the afternoons this week. Pitts, Morley and Shanks showed up well. Morley made two goals from place kicks.

Victoria Intermediates vs. Bonaventure.

The Victoria intermediate fifteen will play the team from H. M. S. Bonaventure at the Caledonia grounds next Saturday afternoon. A fine game is expected. The navy players are heavier than the locals, but the wearers of the red and white hope to give them a good tussle.

THE GUN.

No. 3 Co. Won Prior Cup.

The shooting competition with the six-inch guns at Macaulay Point for Col. Prior's cup yesterday afternoon resulted in a victory for No. 3 Company, Fifth Regiment. There were two companies competing, No. 3 and No. 5. The total score was 96 points to 88. The points were awarded as follows:

Gun drill—No. 3, 37 No. 5, 39.
Questions—No. 3, 19; No. 5, 15.
Shooting—No. 3, 40; No. 5, 34.

HOCKEY.

A Hard Battle.

In a desperate finish at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon, J. Gibson saved the day for the Victoria intermediates by scoring a goal 10 seconds from time. This made the score 2 goals all, and the High school boys had to be content with a draw. The game was fast, and the High school players held the upper hand until just before the whistle blew. The first goal was secured by H. Cobbett in 7 minutes. The intermediates then made several rushes, but 17 minutes later Cobbett gave his side a bigger lead by again beating the intermediate sentinel. At half time the score was 2-0 in favor of the High school. Upon changing ends the intermediates braced up, and S. Winsby made their prospects look brighter by scoring a goal in 6 minutes. After that the struggle was a desperate one. N. Scott and R. McInnes, the High school full backs, saved the situation again and again. Finally by means of brilliant play, Gibson secured a goal in 29 minutes and 10 seconds. Time was called 10 seconds later. Winsby, Gibson, Carne and Nason were very prominent on the intermediate team. Nason's work at full back was particularly good. For the High school Cobbett put up a great game at centre forward and C. Rogers, on the right wing, backed him up in fine style. The half backs were fair and the full backs excellent. H. Taylor, in goal, saved a number of very dangerous shots. The intermediates played one man short. The game was more than usually interesting owing to the fact that it was a struggle between the old boys and the present members of the High school.

Ladies' Practice.

The Victoria Ladies' Hockey Club held a very enjoyable practice at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon. The team should prove a strong one, and it is hoped that the championship will remain in Victoria for another year.

HANDBALL.

J. B. A. A. Tournament.

A double open handball tournament will commence on November 13 in the J. B. A. A. gymnasium. In this tournament each team will play all the others, and the pair winning most games will be the champions. An entrance fee of 25 cents each player will be charged, and this may be paid to any one of the handball committee—J. A. Sutherland, C. Pendray or J. Leeming. The members are taking great interest in this tournament, and Jones and Jesse, last year's champions, will have to look to their laurels. Stanley McB. Smith and J. Leeming, who captured second place, have already entered, and they are out for premier honors. J. Hart and B. Pettingell have expressed their intention of entering, and they are looked upon as the couple most likely to give Jones and Jesse "a bad quarter of an hour."

Tournament Game.

D. Jones and W. Jesse, owe 3, will meet B. Pettingell and F. C. Davie, scratch, tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock in the J. B. A. A. gymnasium. This handball match is expected to be one of the best of the series.

THE HUNT.

Poor Turnout.

There was a poor turnout at the first meet of the season of the Victoria Hunt Club at Work Point Barracks yesterday. The original arrangement was to hold a gymkhana, but this was abandoned in favor of a paper chase. While the chase lasted it was an exciting one and a good deal of ground was covered without accident. The next meet will be held three weeks hence, when it is hoped there will be a bigger gathering.

ATHLETICS.

F. Y. M. A. Meeting.

The semi-annual meeting of the F. Y. M. A. will be held at the club rooms on Tuesday, November 1, at 8 p. m. During the past six months a number of alterations and improvements have been made to the club premises, and they are now in first-class condition for the winter season. Reports from the retiring officers and committees will be received. New officers will then be elected for the winter. All members, intending members and friends of the club are asked to be present.

THE RING.

The Gans-Britt Match.

San Francisco, Oct. 29. Interest in the contest between Joe Gans and J. Britt, scheduled for next Monday night, centres in the query whether Gans can make the required weight, 138 pounds.

Gans has been around the 136 pound mark for several days. By some it is said that he is having much trouble in reducing his weight, while others suggest that it is a play to bring the betting to even.

Britt says that if Gans is one ounce over weight he will insist on the $1,000 forfeit and there will be no fight.

Referee Graney has announced if Gans is over weight and Britt is persuaded to go on, he will declare all bets off.

Gans asserts that he has no fear of being over weight when the time comes. For the present betting is at a standstill though a few bets have been placed at 10 to 8 on Gans.

WRESTLING.

Nanaimo, Oct. 29.—Special—War Eagle and his trainer, O'Neill, ran up against a wrong proposition here tonight. The former undertook to throw Bob Stevenson three times in an hour, and O'Neill offered to throw any other local man three times in thirty minutes. Sinclair and Swanson took up the challenges. After an exciting half hour's work on the mat O'Neill, who had fifty pounds advantage in weight over Sinclair, had failed to obtain even one fall, and had been on the defensive most of the time.

Besides the huge proportions of War Eagle, Bob Swanson, for all his six feet in height, looked small. Nevertheless, instead of being thrown, he put the Indian's shoulder down in exactly six minutes.

British Sporting News

From Our Own Correspondent.

THE TURF.

The events crowded into the last eight days have been of vast importance and it is doubtful if any like period of the season contains so many interesting races. The Imperial Produce Plate, the Duke of York's Stakes, Pretty Polly's trip to France, the Cesarewitch and the Middle Park Plate are a series of events that afford the most ardent "turfite" enough to go on with. The result of the first named race was alluded to in last week's letter. The absence of Cicero was generally regretted, and the fear is gaining ground that Lord Rosebery's colt is hardly the sort to train on, in which case the ex-Premier will have small chance of leading back another Derby winner next June.

Duke of York's Stakes.

The result of the Duke of York's Stakes at Kempton Park carries one's mind back to the days of Bend Or and Robert the Devil. It is nearly a quarter of a century since these giants of the turf were in opposition. The Kempton race went to another "Robert," but this time the name is written in the French style. Robert le Diable secured the City and Suburban at 40 to 1, and more recently the Doncaster Cup. On Saturday Lord Carnarvon's colt won the Kempton race with an impost of 9 st. 2 lbs., only second to the 9 st. 4 lbs. which Sceptre carried to victory a year ago. The win was easily gained and Danny Maher had no hard task to dispose of the opposition, which numbered fifteen.

Pretty Polly Beaten.

Few sportsmen throughout the world are unaware by now that Pretty Polly's sixteenth outing ended in a first defeat. Major Loder's filly and Zinfandel both made the journey to France for the purpose of competing in the Prix Du Conseil Municipal of 40 sovs. each, with 4,000 added, over one mile and a half. The betting was 1 to 2 Pretty Polly and 5 to 1 Zinfandel, while 40 to 1 was obtainable about the winner. This was M. Gaston Dreyfuss' Presto II., 3 years, 8 st. 5 lbs., in receipt of 10 lbs. from Pretty Polly and 18 from Zinfandel, while Hebron carried 9 st. 9 lbs., and Macdonald II., 3 years, 9 st. 5 lbs. The ex-selling plater's victory was easily gained, and the result was certainly due in a measure to the riding of Rausch, an American jockey. He jumped off in front, and knowing the course well, held a lead of about six lengths at one stage of the race. This Pretty Polly and Zinfandel managed to cut down to two and a half lengths at the finish, and the English pair were half a length apart. Various excuses are put forth for the defeat of the English cracks, who, of course, were handicapped, probably to 10 lbs., by the journey and change of climate. Still the position of Presto II., with regard to Hebron and Macdonald II., both of whom should have beaten the winner on past form, points to the race not having been truly run. The probable explanation is that Maher and Cannon were busy watching each other and allowed Rausch to get too far away, a thing that can easily happen, when jockeys are not over familiar with a course. O'Connor and J. Reiff, on Hebron and Macdonald II., were also, no doubt, engaged in watching the English cracks.

The Caesarewitch.

The win of Hargreave in the Caesarewitch was a very popular one. Mr. Bottomley had made no secret of his belief that the son of Carbine would win. In addition, race-goers had seen the public tried, wherein Hargreave beat Robert le Diable at a difference of 17 lbs. a short time since. In consequence the six-year-old started a favorite at 5 to 1, with Rendav, 4 years, 8 st. 4 lbs., and War Wolf, 5 years, 7 st. 7 lbs., next in demand. The betting proved a true guide, for the animals finished as written. Hargreave was ridden by Sharples, and won by a length and a half in the record time for the race of 3 minutes 50 seconds. Of course, the direction of the wind, the state of the going and how the race is run, has to be considered when discussing time, nevertheless Hargreave's performance is distinctly a high class one.

To hark back a trifle, on the opening day of the Newmarket meeting, St. Amant again gave a poor display in the Champion Stakes, and his victory in the Derby was certainly due to the conditions (thunder and lightning) under which it was contested. Lord Rothschild's colt, with 8 st. 7 lbs. up, was one of the four runners that turned out for the event named on Tuesday, but could only finish third to Bachelor's Button, 5 years, 9 st., and William Rufus, 4 years, 9 st. The race, one mile and a quarter, proved an easy journey for Mr. S. B. Joel's horse, and good judgment was shown by "having a go" rather than in the Caesarewitch. Mr. Joel's brother "J. B." also scored at Newmarket through the agency of Sundridge, who easily accounted for the Kennet Plate. Sundridge was brought out again yesterday for the Challenge Stakes, six furlongs, being opposed by Delaunay, the 3-year-old carrying 9 st. 3 lbs. and the 6-year-old 9 st. 8 lbs. It proved an easy task for Pretty Polly's stable companion, who simply ran away from Mr. Joel's crack sprinter, whose last appearance it was said to be. After such a performance it was not surprising to find pencillers only offering 3 to 1 against Delaunay for the Cambridgeshire. Writing of the son of Fortunio—Pet—it is said Mr. Gilpin has had an offer of 20,000 sovs. for the colt, the bidder being a Frenchman. Another race which developed into a match was the Lowther Stakes, in which His Majesty's Chatsworth, 3 years, 8 st. 7 lbs., beat Hargreave, 6 years, 9 st. 10 lbs. The success of the royal colors was very popular, and His Majesty, who was present throughout the meeting, appeared delighted at the performance of the son of Persimmon, who promises to improve into a capital 4-year-old.

Middle Park Plate.

The Newmarket meeting was concluded today when Jardy, the French representative, won the Middle Park Plate, 6 furlongs. The son of Flying Fox thus continued his unbeaten career and is evidently a high-class performer. Still the opposition was not great, the victory of M. Blanc's colt being expected and against whom 5 to 4 was the starting price. Cicero was not among the runners, the field numbering ten, and second honors were shared by Sir E. Vincent's Shah Jehan and Cher Ghistrelli's Signorino, who ran a dead heat. What with the defeat of Pretty Polly and the victory of Jardy, Frenchmen can well feel pleased at recent happenings.

FOOTBALL.

It is a long time since there was such a sensation as that now attracting the attention of the whole football world. Briefly, Manchester City, Sunderland and Glossop have been found guilty of breaking the rules by paying more than the regulation £4 per week salary, and also giving bonuses to certain players. As a result, the Football Association has fined each of the clubs £250, suspended Manchester City until November 8th, and several directors of all three clubs. Manchester United is also alleged to have broken the rules, but the investigation is not yet finished. Many of the clubs are opposed to a limit on a professional player's wages. The idea, of course, is to protect the smaller clubs and prevent the rich organizations acquiring all the best players. There is talk of a revolt, some of the big clubs being in favor of breaking away from the Football Association and founding a National Football Association. Such a thing would probably be for the good of the game. The clubs, run as a speculation, would then be free to do what they liked in their own interests, while the F. A. could continue to do good work by fostering football for sport's sake.

Saturday's Results.

There appears to be no stopping Sheffield Wednesday, and by beating Nott's Forest, the "Blades" gained their sixth consecutive win, making their points 12. The champions have only had 4 goals scored against them so far, but have pierced the defense of their rivals on 17 occasions. Next to the leaders, Newcastle United and Woolwich Arsenal are best off in regard to the number of goals scored against them, their custodians only having been beaten five times. Newcastle have lost one match, and their victory on the Nott's country ground (3-1) was the best performance among last Saturday's games. They now claim 9 points for 6 matches, and are really better off than Preston North End, with 10 points for 8 engagements. Woolwich Arsenal pleased their admirers by the manner they defeated Aston Villa (1-0) at Plumpstead, and the Southern Club should retain its position in the Premier Division. Another fine win was that of Manchester City over Preston North End, by no fewer than 6 goals to 1.

There is no change to record regarding the position of the leaders in the Second Division. Both Bolton and Liverpool won their respective engagements against Blackpool and Barnsley, the Anfield brigade's performance being the better, as they had to visit Barnsley. Bolton and Liverpool have gained a dozen points and neither have yet been defeated.

To turn to the Southern League, Reading and Southampton are doing best. The latter are the only club in the league that has not been defeated, and they claim 9 points for 6 matches, just one point behind Reading, who head the table.

Glasgow Cup.

There were 52,000 spectators at Hampden Park to see Celtic defeat Glasgow Rangers (2-1), while the takings at the gate amounted to £1,522, a record. In the Scottish League, the Airdrieonians still continue to show the way, and by the manner the Lanarkshire team beat Partrick Thistle, on the latter's ground, it is quite evident they will take a lot of disposing from the head of the table.

Rugby.

Several of Saturday's matches were of quite an international character. Newport were "at home" to Devonport Albion and could only beat their visitors by a try to nil, after a splendid game. A like score was seen in the Swansea and Bristol match at Bristol, with the Welshmen claiming the victory. Another Welsh and English struggle was that at Moseley, where the home "fifteen" went under to Cardiff by 13 points to 3. The two leading Metropolitan clubs—Richmond and Blackheath—were both successful. The former journeyed to Liverpool and beat their rivals by 28 points to 8, but the "Heathens," "at home," only got the better of Old Merchant Taylors by a try to nil. Several of the Scottish matches were of big importance. The Watsonians easily beat Edinburgh Institute, 38 points to 0, and West of Scotland went under against Glasgow Academicals by 8 points to 0.

To turn to games under Northern Union rules, the most meritorious of Saturday's wins were those of Leeds and Wigan, who disposed of Wakefield Trinity and Widness respectively, and that on the defeated clubs' grounds.

ATHLETICS.

H. G. Grace was a competitor in the 100 yards members' race at the London County Cricket Club sports at the Crystal Palace. The ex-champion cricketer was given 22 yards start, and in spite of his advanced years and weight, he won cleverly in 12 seconds. A. A. Shrubb gained another "first" at the meeting by easily securing the three miles level race.

GOOD DIGESTION.

If you can keep your digestive system in proper condition the body will be well nourished and you need have little fear of disease. By regulating the kidneys, liver and bowels Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills ensure a healthful condition of the organs of digestion and for this reason are indispensable as a family medicine.

REPORT CONFIRMED.

Tokio, Oct. 29.—Official circles confirm the press despatch of the capture of Waiteshan by the Japanese on October 27, and adding that on October 28 the enemy opened a vigorous fire against Waiteshan, but ceased fire in the afternoon. A strong force of the enemy assembled at Kantagenshan, and Russian guards holding the heights north of Pannilapao have completely disappeared. In other directions an artillery duel occasionally occurs.

The Paterson Shoe Co's Stores

NOVEMBER SALES

BOOTS SHOES and RUBBERS

Retail at Wholesale Prices

There Is a Leading Shoe House and It's Ours

It gains and holds its enviable position by its own methods—by qualities that appeal strongly to the wearers of good foot-wear. We show all the new fall styles and we would be pleased to show them to you. Better shoes for the same money, or less money, for the same shoes, than you pay anywhere else in the city.

PROOF? THE SHOES

Look for prices of some of our leading lines in next issue of The Colonist.

The Paterson Shoe Co.
LIMITED
The Leading Shoe Dealers.

M. HALLOCK
PIANIST. SCIENTIST. LECTURER.
Soloist with the Philadelphia and Pittsburg Symphony Orchestras and the Kneisel Quartette
—IN A—
Pianoforte and Lecture Recital
—ON—
"Pulse and Rhythm in Verse and Music."
Two Nights—A. O. U. W. Hall—November 3 and 4.
Tickets, $1.00. Box plan at Waitt's Music Store on Monday. Doors open at 8 o'clock.

NOTICE

All persons having clothing at the Tailoring and Dyeing establishment of the late T. W. Pierre will kindly claim in inside of 30 days.
MRS. T. W. PIERRE.

Four Grand Daffodils
Emperor, Empress, Sir Watkin, 60c. per dozen.
Princeps, 35c. per dozen.
EXTRA LARGE BULBS.
FLEWIN'S GARDENS
36 SOUTH PARK STREET.

Bulbs! Bulbs!
JUST RECEIVED FROM HOLLAND.
Jay & Co.,
13 BROAD STREET.

—RECEIVED—
DUTCH BULBS
JOHNSTON'S SEED STORE.
City Market

Ladies Tailoring
SPRINKLING & CO
Having secured a first-class cutter, we guarantee a perfect fit.
The latest material for fall just arrived. Leave your orders early. Our prices are sure to be found satisfactory.
764½ YATES ST., ROOM 8.
MOODY BLOCK.

SAVOY THEATRE
W. G. Stevenson, Mgr.
WEEK OF OCTOBER 31.
A Multifarious Bill.
RALPH EMERSON—Baritone Soloist.
MAYES SISTERS—Singers, Dancers and Character Change Artistes.
ELECTRIC CLARK SISTERS—Singing and Dancing Comediennes.
M. J. HOOLEY—Author, Actor and Comedian.
SMITH & ELLIS—Victoria's Favorite Sketch Team.
MLLE. LAWRENDEAN—Balladist.
PEARL ASHLEY—Singing Comedienne.
MAE JACKSON—Coon Shouter.
VIOLA LE PAGE—Terpsichorean Artiste.
Burlesque Comedy in one act by M. J. HOOLEY, entitled—
"FINNEGAN'S ALLEY.
Admission .....15c. and 25c.

10c Gen. Adm. GRAND 20c Res. Seats
2.30 to 4.30 DAILY 7.30 to 10.30
Matinees 10c All Over
R. JAMIESON, Mgr.
SWAN & SWAN.
THE WINSTANLEYS.
BRYNE & WEST.
THE KILTIES.
MR. FRED. ROBERTS.
NEW PICTURES.
50 JOHNSON ST.
Go where the crowds go.

Edison Theatre
One Week Commencing
Monday, October 31st
Only Matinee Saturday at 3.
The WorldFamed Entertainer.
Mr. Hugh J. Emmett
In his celebrated Musical, Mimical and Ventriloquial Entertainment.
"Begone Dull Care"
A performance that appeals to the best people. Curtain at 8:30.
Lower floor 20 cents. Gallery 10 cents.
Saturday matinee 10 cents to all parts of house.

THE ANNUAL
MASQUERADE - BALL
Will Be Given by the
Sons and Daughters of St. George
—ON—
Thursday Eve., Nov. 10th, 1904

DANCING ACADEMY
A. O. U. W. Hall.
If you would learn the modern waltz and two-step, taught by the professional system, go to
M. LESTER
Member National Association Masters of Dancing.
Two-step assured in one private lesson.
Office House: 3 to 4 and 7 to 8.

Switches, Pompadours
In Great Variety at
Mrs. C. Kosche's
Hair Dressing Parlor
55 Douglas St.

NOTICE.

Sale of Section 20, Metchosin District.

Separate sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Saturday, 5th November next, for the purchase of all that portion of Section 20, Metchosin District, which is situated to the north-west of the main Metchosin Road, said to contain 87¼ acres, and also of all that portion of the said Section which lies to the south-east of the said road, said to contain 10.75 acres. Terms cash upon acceptance, of tender. Crown grant fee, $10.

W. S. GORE.
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works. Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 24th October, 1904.

ACCORDEON PLEATING
Orders taken at the White House, the Westside and The People's Store.
All orders executed at
No. 8 Gordon Street.
Telephone No. 953. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Write or telphone above address.

Duncans Livery and Sale Stable
Rubber Tired Buggies and fine Livery Turnouts. Baggage, Furniture and all kinds of Freighting done.
S. J. HAGEN, Manager.
Telephone connection on premises.

A Great Bargain
Lot for sale on Cadboro Bay Road; Splendid location; Cement Sidewalk—
$550.00 Cash
Balance $16 per month
Without Interest, in the Victoria Building Society.
Swinerton & Oddy
102 Gov't St.

Raincoats, Overcoats and Suits
Reduced Twenty Per Cent For Cash
B. WILLIAMS & CO. 68-70 Yates St.

SATURDAY BARGAIN
Four Two Pound Tins
BAKED BEANS
(Finest Canadian Pack.)
25 Cents.
MOWAT'S GROCERY, - - - 77 Yates St.
Free Silverware With Every Sale.

CITY CHURCHES

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Services: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and ante-communion, 11 a. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. Preachers, morning, Rev. H. St. John Payne; evening, the Bishop. The music set for the day follows:

Morning.
Voluntary—Andante .... Wolstenholme
Venite .... Dr. Macfarren
Psalms for 30th morning....Cath. Psalter
Te Deum .... J. T. Field
Benedictus .... Langdon
Kyrie .... Maunder
Gloria .... Maunder
Hymns .... 218, 260 and 307
Voluntary—March in B6.........Lagarde

Evening.
Voluntary—Invocation .... Callaerto
Processional Hymn 393
Psalms for 30th Evening....Cath. Psalter
Magnificat .... Clare
Nunc Dimittis .... Clare
Anthem—"Lord of Our Life"...J. T. Field
Solo, Master H. H. King.
Hymns .... 220 and 31
Vesper Hymn .... M. S.
Recessional Hymn 217
Voluntary—Finale from Sonata..H. I. Storer

ST. JOHN'S.

Preachers: Morning, Rev. A. J. Ard, M.A.; evening, Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard.

Morning.
Venite and Psalms.......Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum .... Cathedral Psalter
Jubilate .... Goodson
Hymn 220
Kyrie .... Ard in D
Hymns .... 215 and 428

Evening.
Psalms .... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat .... Simper in F
Nunc Dimittis .... D.
Hymns .... 280, 271 and 306
Vesper—"Lord, Keep Us Safe".......

ST. BARNABAS'.

Corner Cook street and Caledonia avenue. Holy Eucharist, 8 a. m. Matins, 10:30 a. m. Choral Eucharist and sermon, 11 a. m. Preacher, Rev. E. G. Miller. Subject, "Temperance." Hymns, 242, 108 and 107.

Evensong, 7 p. m.
Voluntary—Berceuse .... Guilmant
Psalms .... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat .... Macfarren
Nunc Dimittis .... Barnby
Hymns................ 221, 438 and 427
Vesper Hymn—"Lord, Keep Us Safe."
Postlude—March of Israelites........Costa

Preacher, Rev. S. R. Anderson, chaplain H M. S. Bonaventure.

ST. PAUL'S (Esquimalt.)

The church will be reopened today. Services: Holy Eucharist, 8 a. m.; Consecration and Holy Eucharist, 10:30 a. m. Preacher, the Lord Bishop. Evensong, 7 p. m.

CHURCH OF OUR LORD.

At the Church of Our Lord services at 11 and 7, with sermons by Rev. H. J. Wood. Bishop Cridge will conduct a Bible class on Friday afternoon at his residence, and the rector a service in the chancel of the church the same evening at 7:45. Music as follows:

Morning.
Organ—Andante .... Geo. Forbes
Venite and Psalms—As set...........
Te Deum 2
Jubilate 3
Hymns.......557, 384, 242, A. & M., 230
Organ—Postlude .... Vasseur

Evening.
Organ—Evening Hymn .... Godfrey
Psalms—As set ....
Magnificat—IV. .... Mercer
Nunc Dimittis—I. .... Mercer
Hymns .... 285, 426 and 22
Doxology X
Organ—Belgian March......Scotson Clark

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.

Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B.A., will be the preacher both morning and evening. Sunday school at 2:30. Bible class at 3. The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning.
Voluntary—"Andante Pastorale".Richmond
Psalm 120
Anthem—"Lord Now Lettest"......Simper
Hymns .... 24, 262 and 507
Voluntary—"Heaven and Earth Display" .... Mendelssohn

Evening.
Voluntary—"Benediction"...... Dr. Lewis
Psalm 114
Anthem—"My Soul Doth Magnify the Lord" .... Simper
Hymns .... 76 and 242
Solo—"Jerusalem" .... Parker
Mr. Godfrey Booth.
Voluntary—"Allegro Pomposa".....Vincent

ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN.

Victoria West. Rev. D. MacRae, pastor. The pastor will conduct both services, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., today.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST.

Rev. J. P. Westman, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. W. C. Merritt, of Tacoma, will preach in the morning and the pastor in the evening. Evening subject, "Christ Settling Property Disputes." Property owners, laborers, Socialists and all invited. Suitable music furnished by the choir.

METROPOLITAN.

The pastor, Rev. G. K. B. Adams, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Evening subject, "How Great Men Are Made." Classes, 10 a. m. Everybody welcome.

VICTORIA WEST METHODIST.

On Sunday, the anniversary of the Epworth League will be held. Mr. D. S. Johnson, of Tacoma, a delegate at the World's Sunday School Convention in Jerusalem, will be the preacher in the morning, at 11 a. m. The pastor, R. J. McIntyre, will have charge of the evening service, at which Mrs. Staneland will sing a solo. You are cordially invited to these services.

CALVARY BAPTIST.

The pastor, Rev. J. F. Vichert, M.A., will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning subject, "God Exhibiting His Love." Evening, "An Open Door." Sunday school and Bible class, 2:30 p. m. B. Y. P. U. Monday, 8 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8 p. m.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST.

Morning service at 11 a. m. Preaching by the pastor, — E. Le Roy Dakin. Subject, "Our Sunday School." Evening service at 7 p. m. Preaching by pastor. Subject, "Three Reasons and Three Rules." The ordinance of baptism to a happy mother and her daughter at the close. Everybody welcome. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL.

Divine worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor, Hermon A. Carson, B.A., will preach at both services. In the morning the theme will be, "Is the Bible School a Necessity?" Evening subject, "The Duty of Citizenship." The Sunday School and Bible classes meet at 2:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. will be omitted because of the Sunday School rally at 8:15 p. m. All seats are free. Everyone is welcome.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.
Dr. Chase's Ointment

TEMPERANCE HALL.

Pandora street. Sunday, 11 a. m., Christians meet for breaking bread. 3 p. m., Sunday school and Bible class for adults. 7 p. m., Gospel address by Mr. McFadyen, of Vancouver. All welcome. No collection.

PSYCHIC RESEARCH SOCIETY.

Mrs. L. Nagell Foster will lecture at K. of P. hall, Pandora street, under the auspices of the Psychic Research Society, Sunday evening at 8 p. m. Delineations after lecture.

Local News.

Orange Lodge Banquet.—L. O. L. Lodge, No. 1426, will hold their annual banquet on November 5 at the Royal Cafe. Prominent Orangemen from Vancouver are expected to attend. All indications point to a most successful affair. Tickets can be had from Mr. J. T. Braden, Douglas street, and members of the committee.

Fernwood Association.—At Colonel Prior's meeting in the Fernwood Young Men's association Hall on Friday night an address of welcome was read from the members of the association in which reference was made to the completion of this fine hall and the praiseworthy aims of the association. The chief objects of the club are to furnish a suitable place for wholesome recreation for the young men of the district and considerable success has rewarded the efforts of the promoters. The hall is roomy and comfortable, and well equipped with stage, proscenium and numerous gymnastic apparatus, and is most suitable for any kind of assembly or entertainment.

Painful Accident.—An artilleryman from Work Point Barracks met with a painful accident last night. He was knocked off the 11:30 Esquimalt car at the corner of Government and Cormorant streets, and one of his feet was crushed by the wheel. Traffic Superintendent Gibson said the accident was caused by a fight on the front platform between some sailors. They started scrapping without any warning, smashed in the door windows as they lurched backwards and forwards, and then their struggles carried them against a couple of men at the outer edge of the platform. The two men were knocked off the car. One escaped unhurt, but the unfortunate soldir, who was probably standing on one of the steps, had his foot caught by the wheel. The motorneer at once stopped the car and the patrol wagon was sent for. Dr. Robertson attended the injured man, who was taken to the Jubilee hospital. The sailors left the car near the Coach and Horses hotel and proceeded to settle their difference of opinion. When last seen they were rolling over and over on the ground, fighting desperately. Inquiry at the Jubilee hospital elicited the fact that soldier's foot is badly smashed. He will probably be sent to the barracks today.

IN WOMAN'S FAVOR.

Few treatments stand so high in woman's favor as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. This is not only because of the extraordinary control which this preparation has over diseases and weakness peculiar to women, but also because of its power as a tissue builder. By weighing yourself while using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food you can prove that new flesh and weight is being added to the body.

The Sisters of St. Ann have added a branch of study to their already comprehensive curriculum—that of China painting—which should prove extremely popular. The dainty White China necessary to a study of this art may be purchased at Messrs. Weiler Bros. Show rooms, corner of Government and Broughton.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

This is a medicine of great worth and merit. Try it when you have a cough or cold and you are certain to be pleased with the quick relief which it affords. It is pleasant to take and can always be depended upon. For sale by all Druggists.

Get your tickets for St. George's Masquerade Ball Nov. 10th.

PERSONAL.

M. Dreyfus, a cousin of the famous ex-Captain Dreyfus, who was the victime of a military conspiracy, arrived recently from Paris and is registered at the Driard.

John Kidston and W. Crawley Ricardo, of Vernon, registered at the New England yesterday.

F. W. Nolte, the optician, and Mrs. and Miss Nolte have returned from the world's fair at St. Louis.

Mrs. Jenkins, school trustee, has just returned from an enjoyable three weeks' visit to Seattle. She was present at the launching of the battleship Nebraska, the guest of her son, H. Fox, superintendent of construction and a well-known Victoria boy, late of the Albion Iron Works.

J. E. Gilmore is down from the Skeena, the fishing season being at a close. He reports the catch as an average one for that district.

R. P. McKenzie, M. D., Rossland; Tom Everett, Camden Point, Montana; S. C. Bell, Duncans; Miss Pauline Stillwright, Harrison Hot Springs; C. E. Smith, Chicago; A. K. Connolly, M. D., Kingston; V. E. Casselman, Los Angeles; D. Cole, San Francisco; M. S. Wilson, F. T. Sherborne, G. Baudett, C. Johnson and E. Reece, Vancouver, and L. G. Jackson, Tacoma, are late arrivals at the Dominion.

Robert Crowe, Nanaimo; Donald McLeod, Nelson; A. Gilchrist, Vancouver; H. T. Ade, Toronto; Rev. H. E. J. Payne, Saturna island, yesterday registered at the Vernon.

George Strachan, Toronto, representing the Strachan hat, is doing business in Victoria. He is at the Driard.

J. C. Mowat and wife, Montreal; L. M. Cohn and wife, Seattle; Philip Johnston, Ireland; H. Brinker, Seattle; H. N. Cowan, Toronto; G. H. Ferguson, Fredericton; A. O. Carmichael, Vancouver; James Cumming, Melbourne, are guests at the Driard.

J. F. F. Helders, Salt Spring island, was among yesterday's arrivals at the Dallas.

E. J. Coyle, general passenger agent of the C. P. R., is in town.

Mr. Walter Walsh and bride are spending a few days in Victoria. They are over from Vancouver.

Wm. Sloan, of Nanaimo, Liberal candidate for the Atlin district, is in Victoria doing a little electioneering.

A. E. Tregent, of the firm of Farrell & Tregent, Vancouver, who are laying the cable from Vancouver to Seattle, is registered at the Driard.

H. Benson, W. B. Corson, New York; J. H. Blockley and D. Schuman, Nanaimo, registered at the Victoria hotel yesterday.

J. H. Blethen, St. Paul, and C. A. Brady, a rancher of C......, are at the Victoria.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

New York, Oct. 29.—With the effective clearing up of the threatened international complications abroad, the speculation in stocks here broke renewed animation today and the rise in prices was renewed with as much animation and assurances as with the opening of the week. There was no indication that such thing as Anglo-Russian war had ever threatened and the final prices today were in come conspicuous cases the highest of the week and of the year.

The advance was even more comprehensive and evenly distributed than in the market of the earlier part of the week. Such weakness as was shown was due to specific causes except for the sudden loss of its gain by St. Paul in the final, which made the close slightly irregular and gave the market an appearance of a contest between contending forces to determine the closing tone. The determined support of the forces behind the market generally prevailed, however, and the closing was very animated. The break in Metropolitan Street Railway and in Metropolitan Securities was clearly a speculation on the possible future effects of the newly-opened subway of the local transit traffic. Amalgamated Copper, Sugar, nion Pacific, Rock Island, Erie and Southern Railway were conspicuous features, but the strength was so general as to leave no room for detailed specifications here. The bank statement showed the expected small change in cash, but the increase in deposits through the loan expansion depressed the surplus level. The tone of the foreign exchange market was slightly easier, but further exports of gold next week are generally expected.

New York, Oct. 29.—Pig iron, quiet; northern, $14 to $15.50; southern, $13 to $15. Copper, firm at $13.50 to $13.62 1-2; lead, firm at $4.20 to $4.45. Tin, quiet; straits, $28.75 to $29 1-2; plates market, quiet; spelter, firm; domestic, $5.35 to $5.40.

London, Oct. 29.—Consols for money 88 3-16; for account 88 3-16.

New York, Oct. 29.—Close: Prime mercantile paper 4 to 4½ per cent. Sterling Exchange easier at $4.86.75 to $4.86.80 for demand and at $4.84. to $4.84.10 for 60 days bills. Posted rates $4.85 to $4.87½. Commercial bills $4.83 1-4 to ¾. Bar silver 58 3-8. Mexican dollars 46 1-4. Government bonds steady. Railway bonds firm.

New York, Oct. 29.—Lead $4.20.

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per steamer Princess Victoria from Vancouver: J. D. Kersheberg, W. Bereyn, W. S. Ayers, A. Gilchrist, C. Johnson, W. Walsh and wife, H. Dit, Mrs. Stett, C. McHardy, F. Lovick and wife, G. A. Keefer, G. H. Dawson, J. Kidston, C. Ch'tfield, J. D. McFaddyn, B. C. Alexander, G. C. Bullen, Mrs. Chislet, R. M. Palmer, Mrs. Rose, Mr. Rose, G. Smith and wife, E. Mohun, R. F. Green, J. Clayards, Mrs. J. Anderson, Mrs. Cross, W. Hartness, Mrs. Le Blanc, C. Spencer, F. D Spencer, F. D. Sherwood, A. L. Rector, Rev. Lowen, J. McCarr, Mrs. Humphries, W. Corson, E. J. Larson, Miss Stewart, R. McBride, A. Manley, G. J. Hanley, J. Cumings, Hy. C. Briggs, R. B. Berks, G. Moffat, D. Strachan, W. G. McKenzie, Mr. Richards, Miss D. Harris, J. A. Carmichael, C. H. Gibbons, A. F. Eddy, H. M. Cowan, Mr. Ferguson, C. E. Smith, —. Castleman, W. H. Lawson, Mrs. Weld, R. Dayman, H. Macaulay, M. Lafferty, C. Mowat, J. Humber, Rev. Cascdet and four grey nuns, C. Petersen, E. Braser, Miss Bendick, M. Leiser, H. W. Roberts, E J. Coyle, B. W. Greer, Capt. Gaudin.

Passengers per steamer Princess Beatrice from Seattle: T. Everett, J. Smith, wife and daughter, J. Gould, Mrs. J. P. Greenwood, Mrs. Davis, Miss Davis, Thos. Atkins, L. M. Cohen, Mrs. Cohen, Mrs. D. R. Kennedy, H. Brash, Thos. E. Anderson, Mrs. Edwards, J. Coyle, Phillip Johnston, P. McLeod, M. P. Scott, Mrs. Prewin and son, Mrs. Elsen and children, Geo. Manston, B. L. Robertson, W. A. Smith, C. A. Lang, A. Ronald, R. P. McKenzie.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Oct. 29—8 p. m.

SYNOPSIS.

An ocean storm area of considerable energy is moving down the Vancouver Island and Washington coasts, and is causing unsettled and threatening weather in this lower portion of the province, and a fresh easterly gale on the outside coast, with an hourly velocity of 36 miles at the entrance to the Straits and 48 miles at the mouth of the Columbia river. Rain is falling on the coast from the Straits to California and weather conditions are chiefly cloudy and unsettled. In the Northwest the weather is fair with seasonable temperatures.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	49	52
New Westminster	46	52
Kamloops	40	50
Barkerville	34	46
Dawson, Y. T.	24	[illegible]
Calgary, Alta.	32	64
Winnipeg, Man.	38	54
Portland, Ore.	50	58
San Francisco, Cal.	54	60

FORECASTS

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Sunday:

Victoria and vicinity: Moderate to fresh winds, chiefly northerly and easterly; unsettled at first, with showers.

Lower Mainland: Light to moderate winds, stronger on Straits; chiefly cloudy, with showers.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	50	Mean	50
Noon	50	Highest	52
5 p.m.	50	Lowest	49

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
5 a.m......... 6 miles northeast.
Noon......... 8 miles northeast.
5 p.m......... 8 miles north.
Average state of weather—Cloudy.
Barometer at noon—Observed.......29.772
Corrected.......29.803

NEW WESTMINSTER.
Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected....29.70

CURED OF LAME BACK AFTER 15 YEARS OF SUFFERING.

"I had been troubled with lame back for fifteen years and I found a complete recovery in the use of Chamberlain's Pain Balm," says John G. Bisher, Gillam, Ind. This liniment is also without an equal for sprains and bruises. For sale by all Druggists.

Historical Pottery is a term which could be aptly applied to some new ware on exhibit at Messrs. Weiler Bros. establishment. It is made by the Bretby Pottery and is called "Ligna" ware. A few hundred years ago, utensils made of a combination of oak and iron or copper were used almost exclusively. This pottery reproduces these with startling accuracy—one almost needs to feel the ware to disprove its genuineness. See them at Weiler Bros.

DOWIE AND THE DEMOCRATS.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—John Alexander Dowie announced that he will allow no Democratic challengers at the polls in Zion City on election day. Under the State law every candidate is entitled to a challenger, and the Democratic leaders in Lake county, in which Zion City is located, declared that the party can not be deprived of its representation at the polls. The state commission has been called upon to act. Dowie, on the other hand, declares the Democratic challengers useless for the reason, he says, that no Democratic votes will be cast.

NOTICE

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company within that tract of land bounded on the south by the southern boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 50th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the E & N. Railway land grant.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.

HORSE WANTED

Offers to supply a horse suitable for the patrol wagon of the police department will be received by W. W. Northcott, Purchasing Agent for the Corporation, and J. M. Langley, Chief of Police, until Friday next, the 4th of November, at 4 p. m.

In order to qualify, any horse submitted must be broken to harness, and fulfil the following requirements, viz.: Age, between 4 and 7 years old; Height, not less than 16 hands; Weight, not less than 1,400 lbs.

Parties wishing to submit horses for examination will present same in front of the City Hall for inspection, unless they reside too far out of town, in which case they will notify the Purchasing Agent and Chief of Police where their horses can be seen. All persons offering horses to state price they will accept for same.

No obligation attaches to the Corporation to accept any offer.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., Oct. 29, 1904.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

In the matter of an application for a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Part of Lots Twenty-seven (27), Twenty-eight (28) and Twenty-nine (29), Cloverdale, Victoria District (Map 51).

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above lands, issued to Helena Brunton, on the 16th day of January, 1891, and numbered 11031a.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 23rd day of September, 1904.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that George Hooper having this day retired from the partnership or firm of Hooper Bros., Lumbermen and Sawmill owners, that the business will be carried on as heretofore by William Hooper, Tom Hooper, and Lewis Hooper, to whom all debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented.

Dated at Duncan's, V. I., B. C., this 29th day of July, 1904.

GEORGE HOOPER,
WILLIAM HOOPER,
LEWIS HOOPER,
A. T. HOOPER.

Witness:
J. H. WHITTOME.

NOTICE.

Will the lady who took a packet of ball tickets from Mr. Duncan Campbell's drug store—presumably for Mrs. Robin Dunsmuir—(who, however, never received them) kindly render account of the same at once to the Honorary Secretary Ball Committee, Royal Jubilee Hospital? Otherwise the matter will have to come before the committee.

TENDERS

Will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 7th day of November, at 4 p. m., for the removal therefrom of all wooden buildings, situate on Lot 210 and part of Lot 211, Humboldt street.

Particulars may be obtained at the office of Building Inspector.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., Oct. 28, 1904.

NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Adam Ross, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the estate of the said deceased are required on or before the 19th day of November, 1904, to send particulars of their claims to the undersigned duly verified, and all parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedess forthwith.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., the 29th day of October, 1904.

YATES & JAY,
22 Bastion Street, Victoria, B. C.
Solicitors for Alexander F. Ross and Hendray Ross, Executors.

RELIABLE MEN WANTED
In every locality to introduce our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, along roads and conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary or commission $60 per month and expenses not over $2.50 per day. Steady employment to good men. No experience needed. Write for particulars.
EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., LONDON, ONT.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

THE RICHARDSON Employment Agency is removed to 60 Rae street. Business hours, 10:30 to 1:30. J. Devereaux. my29

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

LADIES to do plain sewing at home on collars; nothing to buy; material sent free. Send addressed envelope. National Mfg. Co., 250 West 116th St., N. Y. o30

WANTED—Apprentices and improvers. Dressmaking Department, White House. o30

WANTED—Good nurse; also housemaid; small family. P. O. Box 419. o28

WANTED — Experienced housemaid and three general maids (city); good wages. 60 Rae street. o23

WANTED—A first-class cook, one who understands waiting on table and cooking. Call between 9 and 12. "Lima," Birdcage Walk. o18

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—By a young lady, graduate of an eastern college, position as stenographer and assistant bookkeeper. Address P. O. Box 575, Victoria.

WANTED—Young lady, domesticated and of a cheerful, kindly disposition, seeks position as useful companion to an invalid lady (country preferred). 60 Rae street. o23

WANTED—Young lady (English) desires position as governess. Musical. "F.," Colonist. jy17

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Immediately, a representative in Victoria for the Canadian Correspondence College. Only men of energy, reliability and fair education need apply. Liberal contract to right man. Apply giving full information of qualification and reference to Provincial Manager, P. O. box 191, Kamloops, B. C.

WANTED—Married man as care-taker for a Ranch on one of the Islands in the Gulf, must be used to boats. Apply to J Musgrave, 17 Trounce Avenue.

WANTED—A large manufacturing concern about to open distributing depot in this section, desires services of responsible man to take management. Salary $1800 per annum and commissions. Applicant must furnish first-class references and $1,750 to $2,500 cash. Merchandise furnished. Address Manufacturer, Care Nelson Chesman Company, Chicago, Ills. o16

DETECTIVES—Every locality, good salary, experience unnecessary. Inter-State Detective Agency, Milwaukee, Wis. o30

DETECTIVES—Every locality, good salary, experience unnecessary. Inter-State Detective Agency, Milwaukee, Wis. o23

WANTED—Smart boy wanted. Apply Angus Campbell & Co., 31 Fort street. o23

WANTED—Young man in office; must be able to write a fair hand. State wages expected and address in own handwriting, to "X. Y.," Colonist office. o22

MEN TO LEARN BARBER TRADE IN eight weeks and secure profitable positions. Special inducements this month. Catalogue mailed free. Moler System College, San Francisco, California. o14

WANTED—A competent butter maker, with references, by the Victoria Creamery Association. Applications will be received by the secretary, Box 227, Victoria, not later than Thursday, October 20, 1904. Duties to commence on Thursday, December 1, 1904. State salary expected. o4

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—Energetic man wants position as bookkeeper, traveler or salesman. Inquire "Energy," Colonist. o28

WANTED—Japanese wants contract for cutting cord wood, slashing or other farm work. 40 Kane street. o30

WANTED—By steady man, situation as groom and gardener, or any place of trust; experienced; excellent references. Apply "B. A. T.," Colonist office. s1

NEWSPAPERDOM—An experienced newspaper man is open to engagement—editor or reporter. Apply "Slug V," this office.

WANTED—Experienced carpenter, competent to get out working plans, is open to erect buildings by the day. "Builder," Colonist office. o30

ENTERTAINMENTS.

ST. BARNABAS' CHURCH—Annual bazaar, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid and Willing Helpers, on Wednesday and Thursday, November 2 and 3, in Victoria Hall (next Jewish Synagogue), to be opened at 3 p. m. Suppers will be provided, also luncheon, on second day. Mr. Longfield's orchestra will be in attendance. Admission free. After 6 p. m. 10 cents. o23

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE LOCATORS—The largest and oldest exclusive business brokers in the West, Merchants' Bank Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. C. W. Bennett, Gen'l Mgr. We handle nothing but running businesses, and take in every line at any price from Port Arthur West. Locators. Hotel—Fine part of B. C., well furnished, clearing six thousand yearly. You can buy for eight thousand. Locators. Hotel—Territories, clearing over seventeen thousand yearly, and increasing. You can handle with fifteen thousand; others from two thousand up, all making big money. Locators. Steam Laundry—In Winnipeg, clearing fifty weekly and increasing; machinery modern and complete; you can handle with two thousand. Locators. Saw Mill—Vancouver, cleared last year four thousand; you can handle with twenty thousand. Locators. General Store—In the warm part of B. C., not affected by heavy rains, clearing fifteen thousand yearly and increasing; twenty thousand handles. Locators. General Store—Territories, clearing four thousand yearly; you can handle with three thousand. Locators. Hardware—North of Regina, clearing thirty-five hundred yearly, and thirty-five hundred handles. Locators. Furniture—Clearing four thousand yearly, north of Calgary, and three thousand handles. Address The Locators, Merchants' Bank Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba. o30

TO RENT—WHARF.

WHARF—Wharf at foot of Yates street, with warehouse. Rent $50 per month. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. o4

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—Horse, 1,100 lbs. Price $40. Apply corner Fort and Blanchard. o30

WANTED—Large horse; must be sound and cheap. Address "Horse," this office. o30

WANTED—Two farm mares, also a single driver for lady's use. Apply 37 Quebec street. o29

FOR SALE—Highly bred pedigreed Scotch terrier puppies. Apply "X.," this office. o29

FOR SALE—One cow and 4 calves, one calf 1½ years old, 3 calves 6 months old, cow 4 years old; 2 dozen hens; 2 dozen chickens; 1 sewing machine. Apply Mrs. Burdiere, Richmond avenue. o29

FOR SALE—A good Jersey cow, price $20. Apply A. Clunk, Lampson street, near railway. o28

FOR SALE—Several very good, young, shorthorn Durham Bulls, they are registered animals, splendidly bred, F. B. Pemberton, Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE—Young pigs for sale. John Turner, Royal Oak. o13

FOR SALE—Minorca pullets, $10 dozen; Minorca-Orpington pullets $9 dozen; Orpington hens $1; also cocker spaniel, broken, $10. Miss Exley, Sidney. o11

WANTED—200 pullets; state when hatched. Cameron, 19 Catherine street, W.

FOR SALE—Irish setter puppies by Mickey Green; also Irish setter bitch, good hunter. Apply evenings, except Saturday or Sunday, Wm. H. Peter, Harriet road, off Burnside. au24

FOR SALE—BOATS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Four rowboats, to carry from two to ten people; all with sails complete. One boat house. J. J. White, Sidney, B. C. o5

FOR SALE—SS. Mist. For particulars apply to Malcolm & Purvis, Salt Spring Island, B. C. au17

FOR SALE—Naphtha launch in good order. Apply "Launch," Colonist office.

TO LET OR LEASE.

TO LEASE AS GOING CONCERN—Tenders will be received until December 1, 1904, for the lease of the Victoria Dairy as a going concern. Extensive farm and finest herd of dairy stock in British Columbia. For information apply after 5th inst. to L. McRae, Cedar Hill Road. o28

OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

DR. FLORENCE MACGEORGE, OSTEOPATH—Practices in Victoria, 182 Fort, on Fridays and Saturdays. All diseases successfully treated without drugs or knife. Consultation free. o30

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LADY (retired nurse) offers home with care to invalid or elderly lady or gentleman. Terms reasonable, but remunerative according to requirements. References exchanged. Address "Home," P. O. Box 437, Victoria, B. C. o30

TO RENT—Oriental dining room and kitchen. Oriental hotel, Yates street. o13

WHO'S HOLLIS?—Why, the chimney sweep! From 50c.; no mess. 4 Broughton street. au26

TO TRADESMEN AND OTHERS—Accounts kept and made up, large or small, daytime or evenings. Terms moderate. Apply "C. H. R.," 117 Menzies street. s30

BEACON HILL—Two large lots (one a corner), commanding a beautiful view of the Straits for sale cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m11

ADVERTISING WORLD, Columbus, Ohio, a monthly journal of information, plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c. for four months' trial. 7j32

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO BORROW—$500 for two years on city property. "Loan," care of Colonist. o28

WANTED—Plain sewing by the day. 88 Pandora avenue. o16

MANICURING.

UNIQUE MANICURING PARLORS—Room 2, MacGregor Block, opposite Hotel Driard. Facial massage and scalp treatment; hairdressing and shampooing; children's haircutting. au31

WANTED—FARMS.

WANTED TO LEASE—A farm for three years, with the privilege of buying; 50 to 150 acres, with house and barns. Apply "R. T.," Colonist s29

FOR SALE—TIMBER LIMITS.

LARGE TRACTS of timber land, both crown granted and leasehold; cedar, spruce and fir and other woods. For particulars apply to B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

FOR SALE—300 acres of first-class fir, on Cowichan Lake, averaging 80,000 feet per acre; conveniently located, and can be logged very cheaply; crown granted. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

LOST.

LOST—Irish terrier puppy, answering to the name of "Dooley." Please return to Rev. W. Baugh Allen, Vancouver House, Vancouver street. o29

FOUND.

ADVERTISEMENTS under this heading 1c. per word each issue. In order to facilitate the return to their owners of articles picked up on the streets, The Colonist will insert in this column free of charge to the finder all notices of such matters, and in case of rewards being paid will guarantee payment of such amounts to those entitled to the money.

FOUND—In Pedder Bay, Oct. 23, a flat-bottomed boat marked "J. C. Butcher." Owner may have same by paying expenses and applying to George Ball, Rocky Point, V. I., B. C.

FOUND—On Wharf street, Monday afternoon, a boy's blue jersey. Owner may have same by paying for this advertisement. s25

TO RENT—RESIDENCES.

To Let—Two modern seven-roomed houses. Apply R. Tait, 68 Dallas road. o30

TO RENT—Victoria West, seven-roomed house, with large cellar, bath room, pantry, etc., with all modern conveniences. For particulars apply W. J. Cave, Victoria West. o28

A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE on Pandora avenue; six rooms and bathroom; full sized lot with stable, $17.00 per month. Apply A. W. Bridgman. o21

TO LET—The large two-storey residence of Mrs. M. Humber, Topaz avenue. Apply to Mrs. M. Humber. o6

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, a number of desirable residences. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. je15

WANTED—TO PURCHASE.

WANTED — Second-hand Blickensderfer typewriter; No. 7 preferred; must be in good working order. Address, stating lowest cash price, "Blick," Colonist office. o29

WANTED—To lease or purchase. Small farm, within driving distance of Victoria, near salt water preferred. Full particulars to "R. W.," Colonist. s15

WANTED—To purchase, waterside lots at Victoria, suitable for wharf purposes, or to rent wharf premises. Full particulars with lowest terms. Apply to Malins, Coulthard & Co., New Westminster, B.C.

PERSONAL.

HANDSOME, JOLLY BACHELOR has $50,000 and busy making more, wants nice sensible wife. Curran, 1242 Wabash Ave., Chicago. o30

PERSONAL—Wealthy, attractive, unencumbered widow, sincere and generous, being lonely, feels need of congenial companionship and husband. Particulars free. Mrs. Cole, 1714 Chestnut, Room 309, Philadelphia, Pa. o30

SALOON.

ALBION—Yates street; choice liquors and cigars. Give Jack Thomson a call. s15

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS RE-TRIMMED, bringing their own material; panama hats cleaned and re-pressed. Room 2, MacGregor Block, opposite Hotel Driard. au3

TO RENT—ROOM AND BOARD.

FOR RENT—Room and breakfast; good, comfortable house; private family; $9.00 month. References required. "R. B.," Colonist. o9

ROOMS—Accommodation in private house; board or breakfast optional; large well furnished rooms; modern conveniences; phone; central; close to car lines; reasonable terms. Apply "M. C.," Colonist office. o6

TO RENT—Rooms with or without board. Oriental Hotel, Yates street. s24

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO RENT—Large front room with heater. 57 View street. o30

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms, en suite, with use of bath and telephone. 104 Pandora. Apply 97 Quadra street.

TO RENT—Room suitable for gentleman in private family; bath and gas. Yates street. "K. O.," this office. o30

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms to let; bedroom, parlor, entire use of kitchen and use of bath. 120 Vancouver street. o30

TO LET—Housekeeping rooms or unfurnished. 60 Fort street. o29

TO LET—A large double-bedded, sunny front room for two gentlemen. Terms moderate. 108 Cormorant street. o26

BED AND SITTING ROOM TO RENT—Private family; new house, modern. 59 Heywood avenue. o18

BED AND SITTING ROOM TO RENT—Private family; new house, modern. "C. H.," Colonist office. o12

TO RENT—Furnished, sunny suite, all complete for housekeeping; gas stoves and bath. 98 Yates street. o9

FURNISHED ROOM with breakfast; all conveniences. 84 Discovery street. o6

TO LET—Furnished suite, also single room. 182 Fort street. s27

TO RENT—Furnished hotel dining room; good business; rent very reasonable. Address P. O. Box 20.

TO RENT—In private family, two comfortably furnished front bedrooms, facing the Bay; two minutes from Government Buildings; use of phone. Terms moderate. Address "Rex," Colonist

FOR RENT — Furnished housekeeping rooms for rent, with bath. 118 Fort

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

VICTORIA COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS—Office and mills, 148 Government St. A. J. Morley, proprietor.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Four lots, 60x240 each, well situated in James Bay. For price and terms apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. o4

FOR SALE—100 acres at Prospect Lake, small portion improved. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. jy16

FOR SALE—Gorge Road, a number of desirable residential lots, close in, cheap, and terms if necessary. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street. je10

FOR SALE—$800, one-third of an acre James Bay, all cleared, rich black loam. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street. j3

New Houses For Sale
Installment Plan
A Number of New Homes, Modern in Every Respect. Easy Monthly Installments
B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, LTD
40 Government St.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—South African Land War Scrip. Address "G. O." this office.

FOR SALE—One planer, capacity six inches by twenty-two; one edger, capacity six inches by forty; second hand, at Marine Iron Works. o26

FOR SALE—Two contracts in the People's Loan & Deposit Co., low numbers. 84 Yates street. o2

FOR SALE—Slab wood. Lemon, Gonnason & Co., Orchard and Government streets. Telephone 77. s3

500 CORDS GOOD DRY WOOD, within half mile siding—Cowichan Station, E. & N. Ry. Apply Chas. Pannell, Cowichan Station, B. C. s1

FOR SALE—A six-oared pleasure boat, will hold about nine people. Apply T. Luscombe, Garbally Road. au7

FOR SALE—Single top buggy and a sextant, both in good condition. Apply Montana Restaurant, Outer Wharf. jy21

FOR SALE—Back bar mirrors and shelfs. Apply The Palace, 56 Yates street. jy17

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED TO RENT—Modern house, 7 or 8 rooms, centrally located. Address "House," Colonist office. o4

WANTED—To rent, a 4 or 5 room modern house close in. Apply "T. W. E. U.," Colonist. s23

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—100 acres good improved land, Shawnigan District, with creek, $750. Particulars and terms apply R. Bazett, Cobble Hill. o30

FOR SALE—8⅝ acres good farming land, Strawberry Vale. Price $245. Apply A. Clunk, Victoria West P. O. o28

FOR SALE—50 acres water frontage on Cordova Bay, $50 per acre. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. o13

FARM FOR SALE—To close an estate, price $15,000; easy terms; beautifully situated at Metchosin, on sea front; about 300 acres, 130 cultivated, balance in pasture, no rocks; large residence, barns and stabling; suitable for dairying. Apply to Henry C. Helgesen, farmer, Metchosin, B. C. o11

FOR SALE—25 acres, 4 miles from Victoria post office; partly under cultivation, with small building. Price $1,350. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. o4

$1,650—45 acres, 10 under cultivation; new 5-roomed house, barns, etc.; running stream; 12 miles from Victoria, on a good road. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. au13

FOR SALE—10 acres, house, barns, etc., all under cultivation, 5 miles from town, close to salt water, large orchard and small fruits of all descriptions; black loam with clay subsoil; $3,700. Apply B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. au4

$1600—Comox, 1 mile from wharf, 160 acres, 20 acres cultivated, ditched and fenced, 40 acres alder bottom, balance good pasture land; small 2-roomed cabin; soil very rich. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government

CADBORO BAY—21 acres, all under cultivation, good buildings, chicken runs, etc., including growing crops. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. je26

EDUCATIONAL.

REQUIRED—Lessons in the Russian language. Apply Hughes, phone 383. o30

MRS. E. RUSSELL, teacher of ball room and fancy dancing, Alcazar Hall, Broad and Pandora streets. Beginners' night, Monday night; Thursday class practices; practice lessons to suit pupils. Address, 222 Cook street. o22

THOMAS IRVING, TEACHER OF VIOLIN—Late leader of Theatre Royal, Edinburgh. Terms moderate. 133 Fort street. o14

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad street. Bookkeeping thoroughly taught; also shorthand and typewriting. E. A. Macmillan, principal. jy5

WATCHMAKER.

A. PETCH—99 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING.

DON'T BE HUMBUGGED by itinerate fakers if you want your chimneys cleaned! Go to the only capable and reliable chimney cleaner in Victoria. Wm. Neal, 32 Quadra street. Phone A381 m9

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—Five-roomed cottage, barn and 2 lots, on Menzies street. Apply 80 Yates street.

$200—Lot, Wallace street, near Beacon Hill Park; full sized; only $200. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. o12

FOR SALE—Five-roomed dwelling; sewered and electric light; lot 30x120; within three minutes' walk of post office; only $1,250. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. o26

FOR SALE—New residence in best residential part of the city; modern in every respect; corner lot, full size. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. o29

$650—6-roomed house on car line, James Bay. Easy terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. jy5

FOR SALE—Esquimalt Road, new 7-roomed, modern dwelling, on car line and just outside city limits; large lot. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. o4

FOR SALE — $2,000; 7-roomed modern dwelling, with large basement; good sized lot. James Bay, only 12 minutes from post office. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. je15

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND.

FOR SALE—Bell organ and walnut writing desk, roller top. J. W. Goss, 185 Douglas street. o2

CLOTHES CLEANING.

LADIES' AND GENTS' CLOTHES cleaned, pressed, altered, repaired. Gents' suits from $1.50; ladies' skirts from 50c. Mrs. B. Lash, 104 View street, near Quadra. au5

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES & WIRING

STEPHENS & HAWKINS — Lighting plants, dynamos and motors, armature winding, telephones, electric bells, fans, house wiring, machine work, etc. All work guaranteed. Telephone 643; 95 Fort street. m1

STEAM DYE WORKS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200. Largest established; country orders solicited. No. 141 Yates street.

PAUL'S CLEANING AND PRESSING Works, 120 Fort street. Tel 1012. au3

Victoria West

Cheap Acre for Sale

A very good corner acre lot for sale on Dominion Road. Price..... $525

PEMBERTON & SON

45 FORT STREET

CURTISS & HARVEY'S CELEBRATED

AMBERITE CARTRIDGES

SMOKELESS AND BLACK SPORTING GUNPOWDERS

For Sale at All Gunsmiths.

WHOLESALE BY

ROBT WARD & CO., Limited

Victoria and Vancouver

APPLES - - APPLES

$1 PER BOX.

Kings and Other Varieties.

At Sylvester Feed Co., - - 87-89 YATES STREET Tel. 413.

Larry Mooney Incorrigible Vag

Victoria City Authorities Confronted With an Interesting Problem in Penology.

Chronic Petty Criminal's Case Which Presents Extraordinary Features.

What to do with Laurence Mooney, gentleman-at-leisure, is a question that has been troubling the minds of the civic authorities not a little of late. This lineal descendant of the noble family of Bawn-Tied has been a burden on the ratepayers of this city for more than fourteen years, and his average cost to the city is about $15 a month. He spends an average of ten months of each year in custody, and has a remarkable code of minor offences whereby he can unlock the hospitable portals of the city prison and secure free board and lodging, with washing included, and no extra charge for fuel or light, for a month or two more.

More than any lawyer in the Dominion Larry knows how far to "monkey" with the powers that be; he could not be hired to steal anything above the value of $10, for he knows that that entitles him to a somewhat strenuous spell in penitentiary, where the food is not so well selected, and the chef is a mere tyro in concocting the dishes Larry likes best.

Mr. Mooney came to this province in 1884, with a large band of railway navvies, from somewhere in the sunny and perfumed South, where the country wears a citrus belt and only man is vile. By a lucky chance Mr. Mooney got landed here instead of going on to the Fraser to join the ranks of Mr. Onderdonk's noble army of pick-and-shovel artists. Mr. Mooney liked Victoria so well that he determined to cast in his lot with the citizens and help to build an empire greater than has been. He began his share in empire-building by poking his long left fist into the starboard eye of a gentleman who ventured to differ from him on the national policy tariff, and that was Larry's first introduction to the Victoria city police.

They treated him handsomely, and he took such a fancy to them during his brief residence in the city jail that Larry felt much injured in his feelings when the heartless warder thrust him forth into the cold world. As Mr. Mooney argued: What was he to do amongst a lot of people who had contracted the loathsome habit of working steadily from morn till night, and living lives of toil and moil to gain the three square meals a day that are supposed to be necessary to keep one fit? Larry broke a window, malice prepense, and was again imprisoned. And so the story has gone since the first chapter.

Once Mooney was shanghaied and taken to China against his will. But when he got over there he sued the captain of the vessel and actually won his case, the captain being compelled to bring back the ingenuous Mr. Mooney as a passenger. This is the one brilliant triumph and the gay purple patch of Mr. Mooney's chequered career. He gloats over the wrath of that sea captain who was forced to return him free of charge, and three meals a day all the way across the broad Pacific. Mr. Mooney chuckles over that as one of the jokes par excellence of the nineteenth century, and says the captain's face was like a tropical sunset when the verdict was given against him.

When Mr. Mooney got back to Victoria he found that there was still plenty of room at his favorite hotel, so he broke into the caravansert by purloining a pair of shoes or something—he was promptly arrested and sent to prison. He was glad to renew acquaintance with all his dear, old friends, and he was made a "trusty" right off, it being found that his delicate, aristocratic hands were not suited for the disagreeable work of breaking rock or other duties which fall to the lot of ordinary guests.

Another time Larry took himself off to Vancouver, but the menu at the jail there was so ridiculously inferior to that in the Victoria "coop" that he quickly quitted the Terminal City and came back to Victoria, where he was soon again registered at the Hotel des Invalides Morales.

In fourteen years Laurence Mooney has not done a tap of honest work, except when he was under the tyranny of the brutal third mate of the ship on which he was shanghaied to China. That rough-handed, and still rougher-tongued son of the billows early discovered Laurence's sensitiveness and bashfulness regarding too much work, and took a fiendish delight in piling it on him every minute of his watch, until Laurence contemplated suicide, after, of course, he should first have knocked the wicked third on the cocoanut with a nice hefty belaying pin. That was the only time that Mr. Mooney ever really ran up against the curse of Eden and actually found it necessary to wipe his forehead on account of the unprecedented moisture there

Mr. Mooney has decided to make Victoria his permanent abode, and while feeling grateful to the citizens of the city, the police, and the somewhat open-work statutes of Canada for past kindnesses and meals, with bed, he hopes that no unseemly person will arise to disturb the serenity of his existence as a public man.

A Colonist reporter in conversation with one or two legal men yesterday, and also with some of the officials, learned that there is actually no way of "getting at" Mr. Mooney and others of his class, and that as long as he confines his ambitions to offences in the petty class, and never steals property valued at more than $10, he can go on till death do him part from the rack of this tough world. Asked as to what they thought of the introduction of the cat-o'-nine-tails into the tenor of Mr. Mooney's idyllic existence as guest at the city's expense, the legal men and officials said that in this case also powers would have to be obtained from the Dominion government to enable this somewhat spicy ingredient to be used in preparing Mr. Mooney's accommodation.

"Yes," said one legal man, "it could, of course, be done, and no doubt it would have a most salutary effect on Mooney and others. It would probabyy induce them to forsake Victoria; and if it were given him elsewhere in the Dominion it might have the miraculous effect of inducing him to go to work and become an honest man. But there is nothing under the statute at present to meet his case, and the wily rascal knows it quite well. It would be a blessing were the statute amended to meet just such cases and so relieve municipalities of intolerable nuisances such as Mooney. I understand the officials at the jail have rather taken pity on this offender and have relieved him of anything like hard work. Now, nothing is so likely to bring about a reform in such cases as a little genuine hard labor. I believe it would be better than the cat, and far less brutalizing. If the man, however, is really incorrigible, then we must fall back on the drastic measures of earlier times and appeal to the man's sense of decency through the medium of his hide. In most cases, but not all, it is an argument that seldom fails to achieve its object. Few men are so callous as to wish for, or even run the risk of, a second taste of the cat. Mooney is a kind of criminal somewhat difficult to deal with. His chief fault is laziness; he will not work if he can possibly avoid it; and the very trouble he takes to escape doing any work, if put into an honest effort to earn his daily bread, would certainly be successful in securing him a living. But Mooney long ago lost all sense of honor or decency or responsibility. He would rather be in jail than out of it. It is, therefore, for the law to make jail a much less pleasant place for him than it has been. Perhaps the use of the lash in increasing doses would meet the requirements of the case as well as anything else that could be devised. As the matter stands at present, the citizens of this place are being victimized by a cunning rascal, and it only requires the increase in the numbers of such men to show the absurdity of the statute as it now stands. It should be amended to permit the use of the lash in such cases. Mooney is not the only offender in this respect. There are too many of them in Victoria."

FINE ART IN ADVERTISING

Latest Issue of the Dominion Hotel Publicity Department a Veritable Gem.

"By Nature crowned and Fortune blest,
The pride, the glory of the West."

Victorians must thank Mr. Stephen Jones, of the Dominion, for the above poetic and very apropos motto for this pretty, picturesque and historic city, which figures in all the maze of artistic and carefully prepared literature that is sent broadcast over the continent to particularly advertise the advantages of the Dominion hotel. Victorians have also to thank Mr. Jones for this literature, pioneering the publications and work of the Tourist Association and preducing the active work of that useful organization.

Mr. Jones is a restless body—never satisfied with the things he has accomplished. If his hotel is crowded he must needs be sitting up nights with architects and builders arranging for enlargements. If his literature is exciting the appreciative comments of thousands, he is busy designing some new novelty in circular or handbook that will be just a little better and more original still.

The latest is a neat, eight-page brochure, effectively printed in two colors and handsomely illustrated with half tones showing the comforts and conveniences of the Dominion and the beauty spots of Victoria, all in the best style of the B. C. Photo-Engraving Company's art. The letterpress is epigrammatic and well arranged, giving tersely all desired facts for prospective guests, with a variety of excellent reasons for a visit to Victoria in enumeration of the chief charms of the city. The printing shows what Colonist workmen can do in this particular specialty of theirs, and is in itself an excellent civic advertisement.

Upwards of 20,000 copies of this pretty little publication are being personally distributed where they are likely to do most good by Mr. Jones' active agents in other cities, and Victoria is certain to reap (as it is to be hoped he will in generous measure) a harvest from the sowing for which the proprietor of the Dominion is responsible.

LUMBERMEN WILL VOTE CONSERVATIVE.

British Columbia Lumberman.

The issue raised by the Conservatives in the Dominion election campaign, on the necessity of protecting the British Columbia lumber industry by the imposition of a duty on United States lumber, is looked upon as a vital question by the trade here, so much so that if the Liberals fail to secure a pledge from their leaders at Ottawa to grant speedy relief they will find a great majority of the lumbermen voting against them on November 3rd.

Be Sure to Remember the Full Name Laxative Bromo Quinine. E. W. Grove on every box. 25c. Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

The Mainlander Disaster Suits

Pacific Coast Steamship Co. Libel Tug Sea Lion and Her Tow.

British Ship Celtic Monarch Is Party to Suit for $100,000.

As a consequence of the collision between the steamship Maintander and the tug Sea Lion Thursday night, which resulted in the sinking of the steamship, the Pacific Coast Company yesterday filed a libel on the Sea Lion and her tow, the British ship Celtic Monarch, in the Federal court, says the Post-Intelligencer.

The libel sets up that the Mainlander was sounding fog signals steadily, just prior to the collision, and the fog signals of the Sea Lion were heard in response on the port bow of the Mainlander. The officer in command of the latter vessel, as soon as he appreciated the close proximity of the tug, sounded the slow bell, and the engines immediately responded. A moment more and the big vessel stopped. The Sea Lion blew two short blasts, and the Mainlander answered by backing full speed astern. As she was backing, the complaint alleges, the Sea Lion, going at a high rate of speed, struck the Seattle vessel on the port side, causing her to sink in twenty minutes.

It is alleged in the libel that the Sea Lion was out of the course it is customary for vessels outward bound from Tacoma to take; that she was proceeding at a high rate of speed in a thick fog, and was negligent in giving signals prior to sighting the Mainlander; also that she was also negligent in not keeping a more vigilant lookout for vessels, and was badly and carelessly handled. A collision, according to the libel, would have been avoided if the officers of the Sea Lion had taken proper precautions.

It is stated that the Pacific Coast Company has suffered a loss of $100,000 on the Mainlander, and that it is now losing $400 per day for every day the vessel is out of commission or until another can be secured to take her run.

The Mainlander lies in 137 fathoms of water. Her position when she went down was pretty correctly determined yesterday morning by Capt. Manter, master of the Sea Lion. The collision occurred one mile northwest of the West point lighthouse, and in about the deepest water at that crossing of the Sound. After the delivery of the Mainlander's passengers, the Sea Lion returned to the scene of the disaster and remained there all night. She kept up a continuous patrol, but could find nothing with the return of daylight. When the fog lifted it took Capt. Manter only a short time to see that the Mainlander had really gone to the bottom, as he believed she did when it became necessary for him to cut her loose after he had taken the craft in tow.

While cruising around off the lighthouse the Sea Lion picked up one of the Mainlander's lifeboats, which had two davits attached; also a raft. These pieces of wreckage are all that remain of the Mainlander. They were brought to this city. Discussing the disaster, Capt. Manter said:

"We returned at once to the scene of the accident after landing the passengers and crew here. There was absolutely no loss of life, but the vessel is certainly at the bottom. We were unable to find her, but we did pick up one of her boats, a life raft and two tanks of another raft. The boat was capsized. These pieces of wreckage were all we could see. The vessel had gone down, as near as I can determine, about a mile northwest of the lighthouse. The chart shows a depth of 137 fathoms at this point. I know that it is deep, for the Celtic Monarch, in seeking anchorage, dropped her lead to eighty fathoms and still did not find bottom.

"The vessels came together in an awful fog. It was thick when we left Tacoma. I had out about 180 fathoms of hawser. During daylight I could see just the length of my tug along the hawser. At no time could we see our tow, the Celtic Monarch, at the other end. As darkness came on before the collision, I could scarcely see 100 feet, so thick was the fog. The first I saw of the Mainlander her lights appeared to be almost up over us. We were certainly very close together at that time."

The damages to the Sea Lion, a preliminary examination yesterday revealed, are very slight. One frame is bent, two plates are slightly indented and her stem is also bent a little. Her injuries are so slight that she will not have to go on the dock at all.

United States Marine Inspectors Whitney and Turner will hold an investigation to determine the cause and place responsibility in the matter of the Sea Lion-Mainlander collision next week.

CARGO OF TELEMACHUS.

Details of Freight Carried Away by the Monster Steamship.

In detail the manifest of the Blue Funnel liner Telemachus, which sailed from here Thursday afternoon, shows every bit of freight which is carried by the steamship, and the cargo consigned to the various ports, with the value of each lot, as given below:

Liverpool—38,218 cases of cannel salmon, valued at $286,545.

London—40,213 cases of canned salmon, valued at $298,462; six packages personal effects, $375; four cases hosiery, $700; one box wood samples, $20; two boxes mowers, $150; three packages household effects, $500; one case personal effects, $100; seven bales raw furs, $18,539; 560 pieces of rough lumber, $750.

Devenport—40,510 feet lumber, $550.

Glasgow—Two shafts and tubes, $450; one box machinery, $125.

Freemantle—2,072 cases canned salmon, $14,128; 40 bales hops, $1,235.

Liverpool or London—3,128 cases canned salmon, $23,460.

Albany, West Australia—310 cases salmon, $2,325.

Singapore—Two boxes canned salmon, $15; five packages canned meats, $75.

Penang—One box canned meats, $7.

Kobe—Four cases hardware, $200; 12 packages groceries, $75; 26,000 sacks flour, $26,000.

Yokohama—Personal effects and supplies, $175; 66 bags talc, $125; seven bales drugs, $780; 22,762 sacks flour, $22,762.

Shanghai—16,292 bales domestics, flannels and sheeting, $718,390; one typewriter, $100; photographic material, $230; one case copper ingots, $55; six boxes electrical machinery, $430; eight cases medicine, $230; 24 hogsheads leaf tobacco, $4,090; 120 cases cigarettes, $8,785; 614 boxes Washington apples, $14; copper ingots, $6,040; 100 cases cigarettes, $6,070; 350 cases condensed milk, $1,820; 57,455 feet lumber, $675.

Hongkong—60 cases condensed milk, $310; 16,652 sacks flour, $16,652; 500 cases condensed milk, $1,875; 60 cases cigarettes, $1,640; 10 cases smoking tobacco, $750; 113,654 feet lumber, $1,300.

Mojl—5,000 sacks flour, $5,000.

Tientsin—200 bales sheetings, $6,150; two boxes electrical machinery, $90; 50 cases condensed milk, $290.

Brisbane—15 bales hops, $790.

Melbourne—900 cases canned salmon, $6,370; 20 bales hops, $970; one rotary type gasoline fire engine, $950.

Adelaide—20 cases canned salmon, $1,500.

Sydney—790 cases canned salmon, $5,530

Townsville—100 cases canned salmon, $700.

Chemulpo—400 cases condensed milk, $2,100.

Nagasaki—70 cases condensed milk, $365; 150 cases milk, $665.

WILL CARRY GENERAL CARGO.

San Francisco, Oct. 29.—The steamer Stanley Dollar, erroneously reported as having been chartered to carry lumber from Puget Sound to Shanghai, is to load a general cargo here for Hongkong, and has already begun taking in freight at the Steuart street wharf. The vessel is able to carry 4,000 tons of freight, and her sailing with such a cargo was learned with satisfaction yesterday by the shippers doing business on the Asiatic coast. The steamer will be despatched as soon as possible.

MARINE NOTES.

Among the vessels lately chartered on Puget Sound are the British bark Clan Graham and British bark Engelhorn, which will carry lumber to Melbourne, Australia.

With 191 tons of copper matte, valued at $23,366, the British steamer Selkirk arrived in Tacoma Friday from Ladysmith, discharging her cargo at the Tacoma smelter. The Selkirk returned to Ladysmith yesterday with a quantity of ore from the smelter.

Steamer Queen brought north on her last trip 150 cases of sardines, valued at $1,388, in transit for Vancouver.

The Portland & Asiatic liner Aragonia has sailed from Portland, bound for Japanese and Chinese ports with one of the most valuable cargoes ever shipped out of Portland. The total value of her cargo is $333,520. The heaviest items on the manifest, as was the case with the Arabia, that sailed before her, are flour and cotton.

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

Water Glass Egg Preserver

Eggs preserved in WATER GLASS PRESERVER are of as fine flavor as when new laid, when boiled or prepared in any desired way. The season for cheap eggs is near, so ORDER NOW!

WATER GLASS is approved by GUELPH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

One tin preserves 8 dozen; price 25c.

J. L. WHITE, & CO., DRUGGISTS

30 and 32 Government St., near P. O

W. JONES

DOM. GOVT. AUCTIONEER.

Is instructed by Mrs. Sellick to sell, on the premises known as Wm. Holmes' Milk Ranch, Gordon Head Road, 4 miles from city, at 1 p. m., Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1904,

Farm Stock and Furniture

Horses, Cows, Pigs, Chickens, Hay, Apples, Spring Wagon, Double and Single Buggies, Lot Roots in Ground, 2 Sets Single Harness, Seeder, Tools, and all the

HOUSEHOLD Furniture and Effects

Terms Cash. Phone B703.

HARDAKER

Auctioneer

I will sell at my commodious rooms, 77-79 Douglas street,

Friday, Nov. 4th at 2 p.m.

Desirable Furniture

—AND—

7-Roomed House

With 4 Lots—171, 172, 173, 174, Hillside Avenue.

House, No. 66 Fourth Street; sewerage in alley rear of house.

W.T. Hardaker, Auctioneer

Established 1858 A. W. Bridgman, 41 Gov't. St.

Real Estate—Stores, Houses and Farms for sale and to let

Financial—Money to loan in sums from $500 to $30,000

Insurance—Commercial Union Assurance Co., of London; Canada Accident Assurance Co.; Plate Glass

Electrical Apparatus

For Power and Lighting

—THE—

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO'S

Are the Standard Motors for Power Purposes, from 1-6 h. p. upwards. Address all enquiries to District Office, VANCOUVER, B. C.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

The Canada Foundry Co., Ltd.

TORONTO, ONT.

EVERYTHING IN IRON LINE—ENGINES, BOILERS, STEAM PUMPS, STRUCTURAL IRON WORK, BRIDGES, WATER WORKS SUPPLIES.

Address, Box 744, Vancouver, B. C.

CO-OPERATION

A co-operative Grocery and Provision store, as conducted in England and other countries, will be opened in Victoria in a short time. The patronage of all who wish to procure the best goods at the lowest possible price, and have a voice in the management is solicited. Profits will be divided among the members. Ask for a copy of the rules and by-laws at 92 Government Street, or from any of the provisional trustees whose names appeared in the papers a few days ago.

W. JONES

DOM. GOVT. AUCTIONEER.

Will sell at 75 Pembroke Street, 2 p. m., Monday, Oct. 31.

Household Furniture

Uph. Settee and Chairs; Paintings and other Pictures; Centre Table; Easel; 4 Art Squares; Lace Curtains and Poles; Bamboo Hall Stand; Deer Horns; Ex. Table; 5 Dining Chairs; Lounge; Glassware; Ash Bedroom Suite; Clipper Mattrasses; Pillows; Rockers; Tables; Lamps; Regal Perfection Range with Coil and Tank; Dinner Service; Ice Chest; Saucepans; Crockery; Tools, etc.

Terms Cash. Phone B703.

AUCTION

DON'T FORGET THE SALE OF

Cattle, Implements, Crops and Valuable Furniture

—AT

MOUNT NEWTON, SOUTH SAANICH

Tuesday, Nov. 1st, 11 a.m.

W.T. Hardaker, Auctioneer

Underwriter's Sale

Under instructions from Capt. Cox, Lloyd's agent, I will sell to the highest bidder at my salerooms 77-79 Douglas Street, Victoria, B. C.

Wednesday, Nov. 2nd at 11 a.m

The Wrecked Steamer Barbara Boscowitz

With all Machinery, Gear, Etc., Now on Board or Attached To Hull.

as she now lies by Harbledown Island near Alert Bay.

Terms cash.

W. T. HARDAKER

Auctioneer

WHITE ROCK LYTHIA WATER

Cures Stomach and Kidney Troubles.

ITS EQUAL IS UNKNOWN

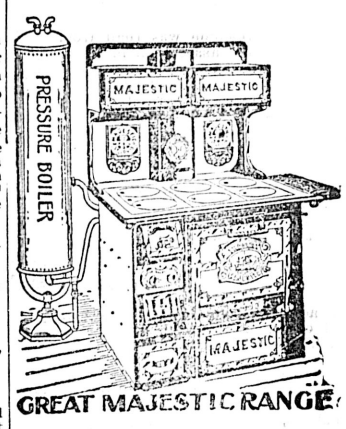
PITHER & LEISER, - Agents

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR NEW

"Art Electric Fixtures"

Call and see the latest designs in Electric Fixtures, at our new showrooms, 29 Government Street.

The Hinton Electric Co., Ltd.



GREAT MAJESTIC RANGE

The Great MAJESTIC

Is a High-Priced Range But it pays to buy the best

The Great Majestic pays for itself in the saving of fuel, and brings the greatest satisfaction, does its work and does it well.

We are now offering a cheaper Steel Range, the Reliance, for $38.00. Splendid value.

A full line of Tin and Granite Ware goods at the best market value.

GEO. POWELL & CO

CHEAPSIDE

The Hotel Driard

CLINTON A. HARRISON, Propr., VICTORIA, B. C.

Strictly First Class. American and European Plans. Special Attention Given to Commercial Men.

Riverside Hotel — Cowichan Lake

Stage leaves Duncans every Friday for the RIVERSIDE. Fare round trip, $3.00. Arrangements made for special trips. Deer bear, and elk in vicinity.

GREEN BROS., - - Proprietors.

Block Tin Pipe and Lead Pipe

Any size or shape. We make specialties.

The Canada Metal Co., Toronto, Ont.

WESTERN CANADIAN CAN CO.

CLIFF SONS, Proprietors,

Manufacturers of Tin Cans of Every Description.

P. O. Box 101. ADDRESS NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C

C. C. Russell

Wholesale Supply Stores, Douglas Street

Cheapest House for Laces and Dress Trimmings

We Have Received Another Consignment of

Paris Pattern Hats

FULL LENGTH OSTRICH FEATHERS

Ladies' Crevenette Waterproofs, Ladies', Misses and Children's Mantles, Jackets and Paletots.

Our 150-Page Illustrated Catalogue Mailed Free to Any Address.

WEILER BROS., VICTORIA, B.C.

Everybody likes nice China, and for simplicity and daintiness this plain White Spiral Queensware cannot be equalled. One does not tire of pure White China, and it is inexpensive. We carry a full range, and it can always be matched—a great consideration. Here's a few prices:

QUEEN'S WHITE CHINA

After Dinner Coffees or Afternoon Teas.. ..... $2.00 doz.
Tea Cups and Saucers .....$3.00 doz.
Breakfast Cups and Saucers ....$3.50 doz.
Teapots, 3 sizes.....75c., $1.00, $1.25
Sugars and Creams....25c. and 35c. pair
Muffin Dishes .....$1.00 each
Butter Dishes .....65c. each
Cocoa Jugs ..... $1.00 each
Plates, 3 sizes .....$1.50, $1.75, $2.25 doz.
Cake Plates ..... 25c. each
Jugs, 6 sizes, from .....20c. each

Triple Fruit Trays .....$3.00 each
Breakfast Dishes .....85c., $1.00 each
Covered Bacon Dishes .....$3.00 each
Cheese Stands .....$1.25 each
Broth Bowls .....50c., 75c., $1.00 each
Honey Pots, 2 sizes .....50c., 75c. each
Covered Preserves Jars .....$1.00 each
Toast Racks .....75c. each
Teapot Stands .....25c. each
Sugar Bowls .....20c., 25c., 30c. each
Moustache Cups and Saucers ....50c. each
Coffee Pots .....$1.25, $1.50 each
Egg Cups .....$1.00 doz.
Celery Trays .....50c., 75c. each

Send for Catalogue—240 pages, over 1,500 illustrations. It's Free.

Everything For the Home

ACAPULCO

The Jewel of Tropic America.

During the last ten years a large number of people in Washington and Oregon and their friends in the East have discovered that it takes more than a good harbor, a sightly location for a town and a railroad prospect to make a city. It has cost most of them considerably more than the price of a round trip ticket to Acapulco to add this fact to their store of knowledge, but an earlier trip to Acapulco might have saved them money and also demonstrated to them that there are other essentials necessary to the development of a city, such as an intelligent and progressive population and an actual railroad. Three hundred years ago Acapulco was known to have the finest harbor on the Pacific coast in either North or South America, and it had a projected railroad even as early as did Astoria, Or. With the millions of dollars which have been spent on Pacific coast harbors Acapulco sti'l distances them all, has a naturally rich country tributary to it, and yet it is but little more than a coaling station for the Pacific Mail steamers and the American and British navies, and a picturesque ruin of what might have been.

JEWEL OF TROPICAL AMERICA.

So completely land locked is it that one wonders how the early Spanish navigators ever found it. As the steamer approaches the harbor entrance what appears to be a lofty and unbroken mountain ridge rises from the horizon; and as it grows in height the certainty seems to grow that there surely can be no opening or inlet or harbor anywhere along its forbidding front. The steamer keeps steadily on its course, however, and it requires all of one's common sense and confidence in the captain and man at the wheel to suppress the fear that we are going straight to destruction on a barren waste of rocks and thistles. Suddenly as the danger becomes positively imminent, a narrow rift appears in the wall, which gradually widens in to a broad channel diagonally through the mountains and leads our steamer into a broad, placid lake-like harbor.

The soft green waters of the bay are cut by the sombre green of the beachless hills and at the water's edge rise righ, plumed heads of graceful palms, with glimpses of plantations between their column-like trunks, while along the northern strand are strung the white-washed, tile-roofed houses or nipa-thatched huts like varicolored beads. It is truly the jewel of tropic America. The harbor is shaped like a horseshoe with the entrance at one heel and the landing place and coaling stations at the other. There is practically no tide and not a breath of fresh air, let alone a gust of wind or a gale, reaches this spot, so completely is it locked in the embrace of the eternal hills.

MADE A CUT FOR AIR.

In fact, so still is the air, and consequently so oppressive is theheat, unrelieved by cooling breezes, that the old Spanish conquerors of the sixteenth century started to make a cut in one of the mountains to permit the sea breeze to enter, known as "El Abra de San Nicolas." The work was interrupted by the Mexican revolutionists, but later resumed in a desultory fashion by the Mexican government. The cut is plainly visible from the bay, but it was never completed, and has now been pre-empted by an enterprising American woman, Mrs. Link, who has a large chicken ranch in it and supplies he hotel and vessels which coal at Acapulco with poultry which lived and crew and had their being in "Saint Nicholas opening."

ONCE MONOPOLIZED PHILIPPINE TRADE.

In the days of the Spanish conquerors and misrule Acapulco enjoyed a monopoly of the trade with the Philippine Islands, but that was limited by the Spanish crown to one vessel per year. "The tonnage," says an early Spanish historian, "is divided into a certain number of bales, all of the same size. These are distributed among the convents in Manila, but principally among the Jesuits, as a donation to support their missions. They could use the tonnage themselves or sell it." A cargo worth $1,000,000 in Manila would bring $3,000,000 in Acapulco, and there be transported by mules to Vera Cruz, on the Atlantic coast, and thence to spain. The time required for the round trip from Acapulco to Manila was nine months. Said a Spanish pilot of that time. "An intermediate port between the Philippines and New Spain would at all times be convenient." And yet for 200 years these Spanish vessels sailed all around the Hawaiian Islands without discovering them. These galleons carried spices, Chinese silks, especially silk stockings, to Acapulco, and brought back the silver for them to Manila. Naturally the ocean off Acapulco became a favorite cruising ground for such pirates as Sir Francis Drake and Cavendish, and off Cape San Lucas, which we passed the day before reaching port, Cavendish in 1585, captured the famous Manila galleon Santa Anna and took therefrom silks, wine, fruit, and 122,000 pesos in gold. Acapulco harbor was discovered by Cortez in 1531, and from here he sailed up the coast to Sinaloa. From here Hernando de Alarcon sailed when he discovered California.

OLD SPANISH FORTRESS.

Here the betrayer of Montezuma built a fort, which stands on a bluff near the city. Its walls are fourteen feet thick, and it is surrounded by a moat, across which extends a draw bridge, which is still in use. About it lie rusting cannon of the seventeenth century, which have been supplanted by other guns which are now equally out of date as against the attacks of modern long-range guns. It is garrisoned by a regiment of bare-footed Mexican soldiers, and used also for a prison. A well-paved road, which dates back to the period of Spanish rule, connects the fort with the town. This fort remained Spanish up to the close of the war for independence, when it was captured by an American, Col. Ellis P. Bean, who had been previously imprisoned, but escaped, and headed a portion of the patriot army or Morelos he captured it, and had the satisfaction of throwing his former captors into the very dungeon he had occupied.

Of greater antiquity and of greater interest are the ruins on top of the neighboring mountain Guingola, which are invested with almost prehistoric romance. The mountain is steep, and difficult to climb. Nothing is known of when it was occupied, and no information can be obtained as to the history connected with it. At some remote period it seems to have been a place of refuge. By the appearance of the ruins and the large pines growing out of them, the place has not been used for over two hundred years. The natives have even no traditions of its occupancy. They regard the mountain with superstitious awe, and it is almost impossible to get one of them to ascend it and pass a night in or near the ruins.

STOOD BY DIAZ.

Presiden Diaz, "the benevolent despot" of Mexico, was born in the neighboring state of Oaxaca, and that state and Guerrero, of which Acapulco is a part, were at one time the only states in Mexico which stood faithfully by Diaz twenty-five years ago, when his fortunes were wavering and it cost something to be his friend. Nevertheless, Diaz follows the same policy here, as in the rest of the republic, of frequently changing local officials. He does not permit local citizens to hold office in their home state, but sends them to other states, and fills the positions from governor down, in Guerr ro, with appointees from other portions of the country, and changes them often enough to prevent the establishment of political alliances which might deve' o later on into hostile political factions. Even the alcade of Acapulco and the police officer of the town are strangers. police officers of the town are strangers, grip he has held on Mexico's affairs, but one cannot but wonder where the republican form of government comes in.

A CITY WITHOUT INDUSTRIES.

The state of Guerroro is one of the poorest of the Mexican states. Its agriculture is of the rudest kind. Little is raised here beside corn and cotton, with a very small amount of sugar and tobacco, not sufficient for home consumption. Nearly everything is brought from abroad. Acapulco, as has been stated, is a town of no commercial importance. Of its population, numbering 5,000, there is not exceeding three hundred engaged in respectable paying business. The others are colored laborers, eking out a precarious subsistence at a few reals a day. There is not a machine shop, a furniture, clothing or furnishing store, or even a watchmaker in the place; there are no skilled workmen, no newspaper, no lawyer, etc. There is not a vehicle in the town, except a scavenger cart and one for carrying sundried brick. The country surrounding the place is mountainous, and goods and cotton is transported in packs on mules and horses. All labor is manual; even the ships are loadede and unloaded by hand. The town derives its support from the Pacific Mail steamers and the few coaling ships that arrive during the year.

The trade of Acapulco has gradually decreased from year to year. Merchants in the interior towns who formerly bought their goods here now get them from the City of Mexico, where there are larger and more varied stocks and lower prices.

The products of the state of Guerrero are corn, cotton and coffee, all of which except coffee, is consumed at home. The cotton is of short staple and inferior quality. Thanks to a protective tariff there is a cotton mill thirty miles from here which creates a market for the cotton. Limes grow practically wild in the interior and are an important article of export. An American quite recently made considerable money killing alligators in a lagoon near the city, but decimated their numbers until it ceased to be profitable.

Sundays and steamer days Acapulco livens up and gambling tables are set up in the plaza in front of the church. The favorite game is "bum-bum." Dice are dropped into a tin receptacle and bets are made on what comes up. Instead of dots on the dice are pictures of fishes, trees and animals. It is a skin game of the worst kind and easily manipulated. The streets are paved and streams of water flows through some of them from the mountains in which wallow hogs, which are as fleet of foot as deer and with as little flesh. Milk is sold in the cow and the cow driven from door to door and milked to order so that there is no question as to its purity. The houses in the principal streets are built of adobe bricks which are covered with stucco, and in many instances the surface is painted in an excellent imitation of marble, in which art the Mexicans are past masters. The common people and Indians live in rancheries built anywhere on the outskirts of the town, on the rocks and the gullies, without any relation to streets. The rancheries have walls of cane, through which all the domestic arrangements can be plainly seen, and are roofed with palm leaves.

RAILROAD FOR ACAPULCO.

Acapulco has been promised a railroad ever since railroad construction began in Mexico, and for many years there has been a gap of only sixty-two miles between it and Chilpancingo, the nearest railroad point. Lack of local enterprise, a very rough country and scarcity of population have combined to prevent its construction, but during the past two years, La Dicha Mining Company, an American company, has uncovered a rich copper mine sixty miles back of Acapulco, and this has caused a resurvey of the railroad route and assures its early construction, but meanwhile the interior port of Manzanillo has been forging ahead of Acapulco. It will soon be the Pacific Ocean terminus of an interoceanic road from Vera Cruz, as only a short gap of road remains to be constructed and that is being built. The government is also spending seven million dollars on a breakwater and harbor improvements at Manzanillo, so that even when Acapulco's long-deferred hopes of a railroad are finally realized it will have a stern chase and a long chase to regain its former relative importance to win the position in Pacific Ocean commerce to which its harbor and location entitle it. Acapulco's greatest hope lies in the recent investments made by Americans, who have recognized its advantages and have been buying up the land. One syndicate, headed by Col. Hulins, of Oil City, Pa., has purchased an immense tract, fronting for twenty-five miles on the ocean just south of Acapulco.

A MERCENARY SOLDIER.

The Chinaman is the embodiment of the business spirit, and the established principles of traffic permeate even the soldier ranks. The secret of China's inglorious military career in recent years is that the rank and file had not been paid. The Chinaman's ruling passion for business displayed itself in the war with Japan. A general in the Japanese army told me (writes Harold Bolce in the "Booklovers' Magazine") that after the first fire from his regiment of infantry the Chinese troops arrayed against him disappeared like a mist Not long thereafter they reappeared in the rear of his army, retailing vegetables to his soldiers. Nevertheless, he was confident, there was no lack of bravery among these thrifty deserters. Inquiry developed that they had not been paid their wages, and that they lived in no expectation that their miserable cash allotment as heroes would ever come their way. When they could coin an opportunity into profit the alternative —of ingloriously facing the firing line without pay—naturally failed to kindle martial zeal.

WHY USE CARBOLIC ACID?

Its Frequent Adoption as Means of Suicide Discussed by Doctor.

"Why is it that so many persons use carbolic acid as a means of committing suicide?"

This query was addressed to a disgusted physican, who had been complaining of having labored two hours or more to pry open the jaws of a would-be suicide who had taken a small dose of carbolic acid, in order to administer a dose intended to act as an antidote, a stimulant, or an emetic, according to circumstances. The victim had been restored to consciousness by the dose, and started for his home, or kingdom come, the physician did not appear to know or much care which, but was greatly relieved at having gotten him off his hands.

"Well, I hardly know how to account for carbolic acid being used so extensively, for there are many more swift and certain poisons."

"What is this acid, anyway?" continued the querist. "What is it made of; what is it used for, and is it really a deadly poison?"

"Well, it is a deadly enough poison, but not so swift as some, as it acts locally and does not affect the whole system and so can be counteracted if proper antidotes are administered in time, but a dose of an ounce is quite certain to prove fatal. It is made by distilling crude oil of coaltar, and, while a caustic poison, is extensively used as a disenfectant and in the manufacture of antiseptic lotions, etc. In fact it is used in many ways and forms by physicians and surgeons, and for many purposes, and is to found in some shape in nearly every house."

"Perhaps it is owing to the ease with which it can be obtained that it is so often used in committing suicide," suggested the inquirer.

"Tat, no doubt, is the principal reason," replied the physican. "The more swift and deadly poisons are not to be obtained by everybody without trouble, for druggists will not sell them except to fill a doctor's prescription, or on some sufficient reason being given, while any one can purchase carbolic acid in some form at any drug store, as it is in such generral use. I have often thought that the sale of this poison to the general public should be restricted to weak solutions and quantities so small as to make it difficult for would-be suicides to secure enough offhand to accomplish their designs.—Oregonian.

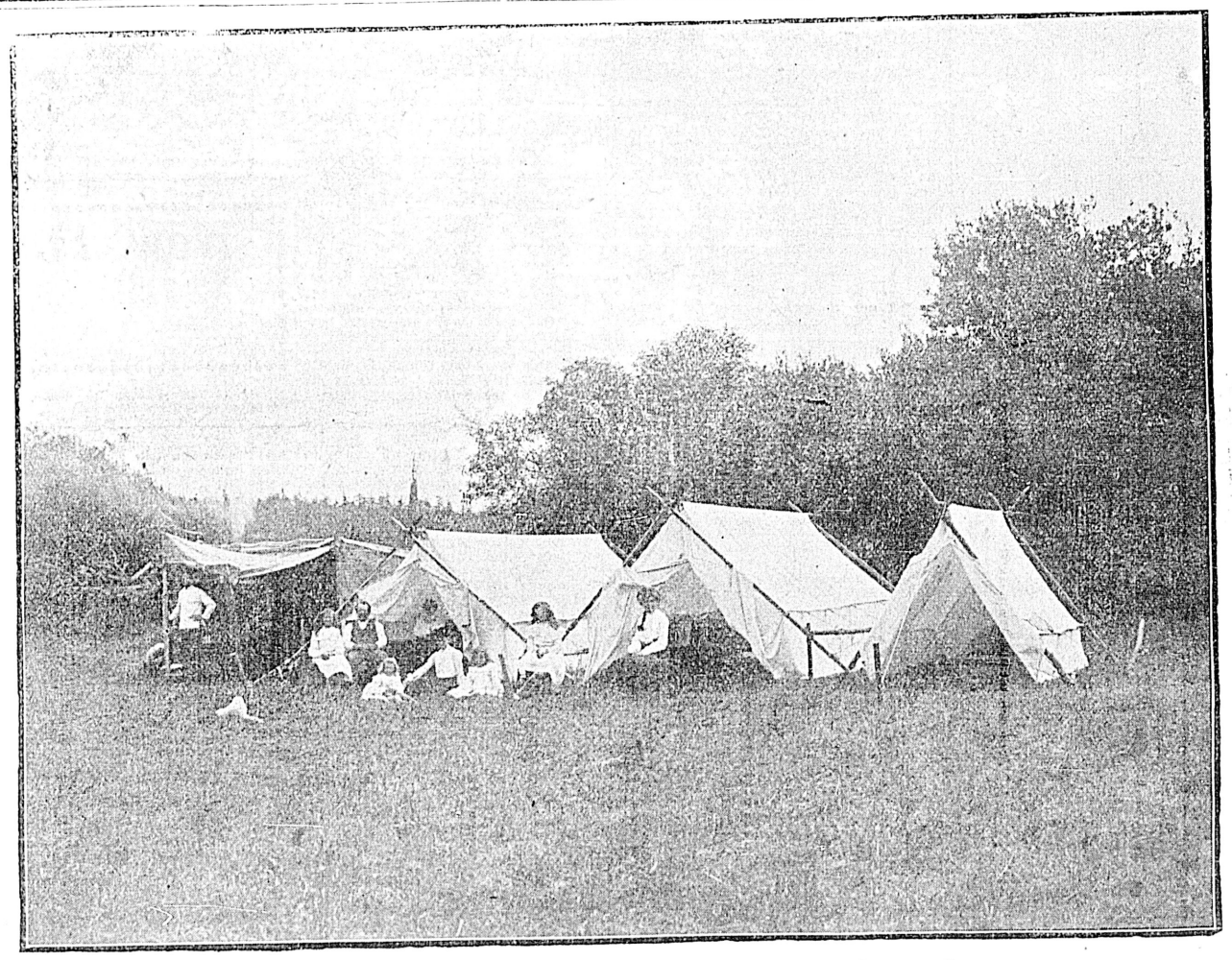
WEDDING GUESTS POISONED.

Nearly 120 guests rose from table at a wedding feast near Brest recently feeling very queer. One man died soon after the meal, and it was ascertained that he was poisoned. Thirty others are lying ill at their homes. The affair happened at Chateaulin, 23 miles from Brest. By an order of the judicial authorities of the district a strict investigation into the poisoning mystery is being carried out. The remains of the food served at the feast will be analysed, and an inspection of the cooking utensils of the restaurant where the wedding guests met will be made by specialists.

"LITTLE JAPAN."

World's Work.

Most of our maps of Asia are drawn to a small scale, and on such maps the Japanese archipelago fills little space. But she is larger than England and more populous, and even larger than the British Islands, including the Orkney, Shetland and Channel Islands. She has 6,000,000 more people than France. She sent six armies over sea within six months, every one of which was as big as either army that met at Waterloo. She has sent to Manchuria twice as many soldiers in six months as England sent to South Africa in two years.



Dolce Far Niente at Cadboro's Silvery Strand.

The Education of a Bank Clerk.

The following paper was read by F. L. Lipman, cashier of Wells, Fargo & Co. Bank at the annual banquet of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of bank clerks. It contains so much good sound common sense, and so much of value to young men in the banking business that the Commercial News gives it in full.

In making "a few remarks" on The Education of a Bank Clerk, I have confined myself to the subject of banking, the value of education to a man, as a man, is not under discussion. The point of view is that of one who has

At the time he enters the business, and who has become impressed with certain truths, with their importance, and with the belief that they are often overlooked. To some of you, who have thought of these things as much, or more, they may sound like mere truisms. Others may regard them as impractical ideas having little relation to the actual affairs of business. I am convinced that either view is wrong—that these things are important and need to be said.

We are speaking of the man who tries, who is ambitious, for, as to others, there is no question of education. Let us first, then, consider some of the ideal qualifications of an ambitious bank clerk.

At the time he enters thebusiness, the greater the amount of scholarly attainment, the better; the minimum requirement would vary somewhat with the age of the beginner, and in the case of a boy it would be quite low. We might say that a rudimentary school education, without deficiency in mathematics or English, spoken and written, would suffice to commence with. A person with such limited equipment would, of course, have much to make up later, outside of thestudy of subjects immediately connected with banking. We must take it for granted that the beginner also possesses those moral qualities which are essential in any calling — honesty, personal neatness, courtesy; but, while their possession may be a matter-of-course, we must not forget that these qualities require cultivation quite as much as any others—perhaps more, if they are to be brought to the perfection of reliable habit. There may be no degrees in honesty, for example, but certainly one must make progress therein; and who can be assured that he has reached the point where no temptation could touch him? Of the many who might be safely entrusted with uncounted gold, some, at least, would find it difficult to maintain a strict sense of honor when recommending a man or an investment, where one had a private interest, or in deciding where a charge for bank service would exceed a reasonable profit and result in "doing the man." This means a careful work with one's self and the study of daily problems; it means a recognition of the fundamental distinction between mine and thine, a consistent willingness to put yourself in the other fellow's place. The subject matter is likely to be pins and postage stamps at first, gradually advancing, through intermediate stages, to dollars and millions, and the moral direction will tend to be that chosen. We cannot be pretty honest or rather honorable. Honesty among us is scarcely referred to above a whisper, and we do not want it to be. "Caesar's wife must be above suspicion." But let us frankly admit that nothing requires more constant vigilance for one's self and, in its higher manifestations, is more fully dependant upon perceptions which are the outgrowth of sound education.

Again, courtesy, in one's bearing to others, in and out of the bank, is by no means a gift possessed once for all. As one becomes more impressed with the seriousness and importance of business matters, more interested in them, more alive to the problems, he becomes fixed in his ideas and it is increasingly difficult to maintain an urbane bearing toward those who run counter to one's interests in point of view. It is not ever easy to be always pleasant with a friend; but the bank clerk must overcome his impatience with his fellow-workers and with stupid or disgruntled customers; his efficiency is much increased when he can live in peace with the one and satisfy the other and finally reach the point where, as a banker, he can decline the unsuitable loan in a manner not to offend the disappointed applicant. Rough manners will outweigh considerable ability and seriously impede one's progress. On the other hand, we have all known cases of a degree of success being attained by men, who, deficient in most respects, possessed the art of always maintaining a suave demeanor. Do we realize that satisfying others is the art of dealing with others, and that dealing with them to mutual advantage is largely the purpose and end of business? To do this necessitates a self-control which cannot be acquired in a day; to many of us it is a long, slow, painstaking, educative process, with frequent failures, and with constant need of watchfulness, both to go and not to overdo.

Now, turning from these elementary considerations, let us examine the necessary qualifications of the man in the harness. As an employee, he is, first and foremost, to know his own job, to know it thoroughly, to handle it excellently, artistically, whether it be running an adding machine, or keeping a ledger, or handling coin. The object of the ambitious man must be to distinguish himself, and this, incidentally does not come about by watching the clock. It means hard, persistent work. You are not the only man in the bank; there are others trying; and to have your work stand out on a special plane of excellence will require all the thought and care you can give. You may not call this education—that is a matter of terms—but such handling of your own work is the necessary basis of progress, not merely in attracting the attention of others, but that you may realize your specific deficiencies and make them good by timely attention and study.

The next thing to know is the work of everyone whose position is lower than yours; that is to understand this work. And this suggests that if, in reaching your present post, you have passed over some inferior places, you should not allow yourself to continue in ignorance of what the omitted work means—the duties themselves and their relation to the rest of the bank.

Then you must thoroughly understand the functions of everyone with whom your own duties have immediate connection. If, in your institution "A" prepares certain work, handing it to you, and, after carrying it on to a given point, you turn it over to "B," you should know exhaustively what "A" has done with it before it reaches you, and what "B" is going to do with it afterwards. In this way only can you fully appreciate the meaning of your own share in the bank's activity.

To all this you should add an acquaintance as complete as possible with the duties of the next man ahead; but that point seems hardly to need argument.

Now, what is there left? You must study to learn the relation of your part of the bank's work to the public, and this whether you happen to be at the counter or not. In making out customers' statements, for instance, your attention is apt to be chiefly directed to what the bank's system requires and will permit; but, in addition to this, you must keep in mind what the customer wants. What information does he reasonably expect to derive from his statement? If you are a teller, it is most important to understand your customer's point of view. Some experience to the contrary notwithstanding, a dealer does not on busy days, send in pay-roll checks or make his deposits at 3.15 p. m. with the purpose of annoying the teller. He has his own business, his own methods. If a large concern, these may be as important to him (and, if a small one, he is likely to think they are) as the bank regards its own; and he probably recognizes the validity of the bank rules and tries to adhere to them as far as he can. Most business men are approachable if you appreciate their standpoint and deal with them having that in mind. Aim to understand their needs, remembering that, after all, a bank is an institution selling services, and these must be such as the public requires. Its rules are based upon what seems likely to promote the interests of the latter, while merely safeguarding its own.

These things come to one by experience; they relate to banking practice rather than what is commonly understood by "education." But it seems to me that, however viewed, the clear-headed bank man must lay the greatest stress on excellence in them. No amount of theory or knowledge of the various sorts that can be included under the general term "education" can make up for deficiencies herein; or, to put it concisely: Whatever your knowledge of theory, if you do not do your work well, you do not earn your pay, much less deserve promotion. I once knew a man intelligent and ambitious. He had many good ideas and often suggested improvements; but he concentrated on the wrong thing; his own work was faulty, and one could not depend upon his results. This deficiency not only held him back in position and salary, but cast suspicion upon the validity of his theories, some of which were doubtless good. We have all seen such men. This one, furthermore, was anxious to see his name signed on checks and other documents, as teller or bookkeeper, or whatever he might be. Where such a trait is prominent it is apt to indicate weakness rather than fruitful ambition. Another bank clerk, having realized that, in following the necessary rules requiring him to refer questions of difficulty to those above him, he was in some danger of having his own judgment weakened, made a point of always deciding such questions in his own mind before submitting them to his chief. He told me that this habit appeared to have fully preserved him from the threatened danger; that it had had the effect of stimulating his thought and quickening his decision, and that, incidentally, he had earned thereby some reputation and had been intrusted with increasing responsibility. This seems to me a valuable hint in the direction of self-education for us bankmen who must act in organized intercourse with others and who, whatever our position, must still refer certain matters to someone above, the president himself has to consult his directors, and the chief, in turn, expects and has a right to count upon the clerk's thorough knowledge and sound judgment in the concerns of his special department. Even the office-boy should be an authority on when the mails close.

So good work must be the first study, and the right kind of experience be built upon it; and every other study or activity that may be necessary to work out weaknesses in a man's character, or in his mind, or in his habits, is a primary essential of the education of the ideal bank clerk.

But where remains the relation between your bank as a whole and the business community; or, generalizing still further, a connection between banking and business; and this is a subject that can be learned very little through the mere performance of daily tasks; so here, perhaps, we arrive, at last, at education, or study, as commonly understood. It is the place where the chasm must be bridged between bank clerk and banker. Practically all the real banking done in your institution is done in the "back office." Taking deposits, paying checks, counting money, filling out drafts, making collections, calculating discounts, are all important clerical duties connected with banking; but they do not constitute banking, nor does the sum of them all constitute banking. The banker does not need to know soils as a farmer does; or applied sciences, as a manufacturer; or the various requirements of production and consumption, as a merchant; or the problems of transportation, as a railroad man; but he does need to know something of these and to thoroughly understand the relation of finance to all of them. Does your bank, as a commercial institution, lend on real estate? Why not? It is often reputed to be the safest security there is. Does it advance on goods in warehouse? With what restrictions? How far does it distinguish between the classes that are staples, and others? To what extent does it regard normal or special conditions of production or demand at particular seasons of the year? Does it lend on stocks and bonds? How far does it require these to be readily salable Stock Exchange securities? And how far does it trust to nominal quotations in support of the claim that an individual bond or stock has such ready convertibility? Does it lend to merchants without collateral security? Upon what principle as to personal history and standing, amount, season, nature of business, etc.? On the other hand, does it pay interest on deposits? On all deposits, or on some and not on others? What are the grounds for distinction? In addition to its cash reserve, does your bank hold readily salable bonds? How are these selected, and is a particular ratio of its assets or liabilities maintained in such investment? Perhaps someone will say "All this is merely theoretical. It is a commonplace that, in handling these things, bankers deal with each separate case on its own merits. They make their loans on the best terms obtainable, and procure deposits as well as they can." Is it possible that millions of dollars of capital, having a controlling influence on the industries of the vicinity, here and throughout the whole country and the world, are not guided by some principles, some standards? Has not experience substantiated certain facts which can be taken as data for scientific deductions? There are such facts; there are such principles; and, wittingly or unwittingly, every intelligent banker is guided by them, whether he be a David Harum full of that education called experience, or a man who has had the foundation of the most extensive college courses. May these principles be studied in books? Something, perhaps, may be gathered from formal works on banking, though books of this character often touch chiefly upon the clerical details of a bank's bookkeeping system, or the financial instruments of commerce. They are scattered through our modern works on economics, in commercial geographies, and in histories; that is, histories of the people, of their business and of finance. Much may be learned from the study of commercial law, not merely in gathering the legal principles that have become generally accepted, important as these are, but in working through the disputes that have arisen over mercantile transactions, so as to see and understand the essential character of the underlying business dealings themselves. No one could suggest ings themselves. No one could suggest specific studies that would suit each individual case; a man can best find this out for himself by ascertaining, through concentration on his work, the limitations of his knowledge. The Institute of Bank Clerks offers valuable courses, from among which almost any individual should be able to select something applicable to his needs. Activity in this Chapter will bring a man into contact with the earnest workers of other institutions, and much may here be gained by exchange of thoughts and experience.

But all these things are only helps. The Institute and the chapter merely afford opportunities. A man's work must be his own. This must be done mornings and evenings, outside of business hours, when you are alone and can give your attention exclusively to the subject studied. There will be obstacles; your daily tasks themselves may require nearly all your strength; your bank may not appear to encourage any efforts you may make to improve yourself; there may seem to be absolutely no prospective use to which you could put your acquisitions. Never mind; all these are facts for you to face, conditions which must be met. Your problem must be difficult of solution, but you must attack and master it or be the loser. And here it might be well to suggest the great utility of devoting a small amount of time each day to study. If it be only fifteen minutes in the morning or the evening, the investment will bring rich returns in the long run. After one has made some little progress, the interest increases and the amount of required effort diminishes, until, after a short time, one reaches the point where every incident of daily banking experience illuminates the theory and enriches the mind prepared to receive it. In this assembly there are probably men of nearly all degrees of advancement in banking, and, naturally, with such variety of experience and difference in grade, it might seem as though the necessity for study, or advantage to be derived from it, would be very unequal among us, but I do not believe that that is the case. If, disregarding technical definitions of the term, we take

(Continued on Page Ten.)

More Freedom for Wives

Is the British System a Failure?—American Versus British Husband.

While spending my holiday in France I met some very charming Americans. One married couple in particular were quite ideal. Both were tall, finely formed, good-looking. They were of that age when youth is just beginning to mature itself into the physical and mental development that precedes the ripe perfection of still distant middle age.

Their countenances expressed force of character, combined with gentleness and good breeding. I looked from one to the other, and thought how well matched they seemed; as I have said—an ideal couple.

As we sat at tea, my hostess said to the husband: "It is some time since you have visited Europe, is it not?" And he answered: "A very long time—much longer than I expected or wished, but I was detained in the States during the last five years. My wife was good enough to stay with me."

Now here was an attitude of mind that can scarcely be even understood by a British husband. "Good enough?" he would say. "Is it not her duty, and should it not be her pleasure, to stay with her husband?" He would wax wrathful and indignant at the very idea of a wife feeling herself at liberty to choose between remaining with him or depriving him of her company for any period longer than the few weeks of the summer holiday.

But is there not something to be said on the other side, apart from the chivalry and devotion of the typical American husband? Is it not a characteristic of human nature to weary of what we have every day? Even of very agreeable things we tire if we have too much of them. "Toujours perdrix," says the proverb. And would it not be politic and judicious for husbands and wives to separate occasionally in order to know one another's worth—to increase the appreciation of either for the other?

There are, of course, thousands, nay, millions, of wives in British homes who would be perfectly wretched away from those homes and from the head of the family. Their whole hearts and minds are devoted to making life a pleasant thing for husband and children, and their daily ministrations would be as much missed as they themselves would miss the joy and charm of them.

But in the more leisured classes, where there is less active participation on the part of wives in the daily routine of the house, the wife must often find time hang heavily on hand. She may be a cultivated woman who longs to travel, to see the great picture galleries abroad, to study foreign nations, and enlarge her experiences. But the British husband would feel terribly aggrieved if she were to leave him and go off for any lengthened period in search of anything of the kind. One can hear him say indignantly: "You have a good home, carriages and horses, a host of friends, and a fairly good husband. What more can you possibly want? I don't understand you."

What he fails to comprehend is that every woman has an individuality of her own. She is herself before she is a wife. Our British notions expect her to sink that individuality in her wifehood. And this she often does. But how can it always be so?

Some one has defined life—the true life—as experiencing all the emotions of which nature has made us capable, living to the height and breadth and depth of our own personalities. What chance does married life give a woman of really living in the above sense? She lives in the lives of husband and children. Often she arrives at middle age without having, so to speak, discovered herself. So absorbed are all her thoughts and feelings in those of others that she rarely realizes even her own wishes about this, that or the other small event or choice of daily life. It is when the children have grown up, married, or been planted out in life that she finds out how much her own individuality has been hidden even from her own perception under her absorption in the dear ones of her home.

This is the moment when many a woman would be glad to lead a freer life than British matrimonial customs permit. Her husband takes it as a matter of course that she is to stay at home and look after his comforts. He is not like the chivalrous American gentleman who says, "My wife was good enough to stay with me."

And yet, what benefits might result to both from the freer life and greater personal independence of the wife. Instead of sinking into a dull groove of monotony, as so many women do, with meals as principal events of life, her mind and sympathies would be enlarged, her appreciation of home and husband increased; and for him, as well as for her, such an experience might lead not only to a deeper happiness in each other, but a larger, fuller, wider life for both.

We Britons are apt to become cramped in mind, insular in idea, with too much staying at home. The whole world is ours to study and play in if we will. Why should we limit our range? The man tied to his business, the woman tethered to her home—what but dull monotony and the death of all mental activity lies before them? Oh, the comfortable couples who, though well-intentioned, pinion each other in the slavery of the commonplace! It is pitiful to think of it.

British husbands! Let your wife unfold her wings. It will be but the prelude to your own strong flight, and the rising from a life that is but groveling as compared with what it might be.—Mrs. C. E. Humphry in London Express.

THE MAN WHO SHAVES HIMSELF.

American inventors have come to the assistance of the man who shaves himself and in doing so have made the first great change in a process which existed before authentic history was written. Standing with his razor and strop, shivering before his mirror in the early hours of a winter morning, the average citizen has little time or inclination to reflect that he is grappling with a task which taxed the patience of men who lived scores of centuries ago. But he may take comfort in the thought that in all ages the peoples most advanced in civilization have valued the razor and waged war on the beard.

The ancient Egyptians, whose dress was of the scantiest, were nevertheless scrupulous in shaving and some archaeologists have maintained that the hairs of their heads as well as their beards were sacrificed to their intense love of personal cleanliness. Among the Greeks the beard was at all times regarded with veneration but the clean-shaven men finally set the fashion. Diogenes expressed his opinion when he remarked to a young man whose face was clean-shaven, "I am afraid you think you have great grounds to accuse the gods for having made you a man and not a woman." Diogenes, however, was an untidy creature, as far as can be judged after so many centuries, and his opinion on questions of dress could hardly have been considered an expert one by the dandies of Athens. Instead of the tiresome old philosopher, the gilded youth of ancient Greece probably followed as their leader Ctesippus, "the fine son of Chabrias," who, tradition says, was accustomed to shave himself three times a day. As the razors of those days were probably not remarkable for their keenness, the life of a Grecian Beau Brummell must have had its drawbacks. As early as 300 B. C. barbers were imported from Sicily to Rome and the practice of shaving came rapidly into favor. That the first Roman to be shaved daily was the great Scipio Africanus, himself, is a fact which has been used with telling effect against those misguided persons who hold that a well-groomed man is of necessity empty-headed.

In more modern times, the natives of Europe have allowed fashion to determine this question as it has that of everything connected with mankind's appearance. Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. came to the throne of France when children, and their loyal subjects were too polite to allow themselves anything which the sovereign had not and a smooth chin became the mark of a polished man. In general as civilization progressed long beards fell into disfavor. In his enthusiasm for progress in every direction, Peter the Great determined that his Russian Boyars must dispense with their cherished beards. This was as great a grievance to the Slav patriarchs as the loss of many of their more lucrative honors. With the development of standing armies significance of another kind was attached to a man's hirsute appendages. For years a clean-shaven chin and long moustaches were the distinguishing marks of a soldier, and it is only comparatively recently that mere civilians have ventured to adopt the style. On the other hand, the moustache is today the sign of a gentleman on the Continent of Europe.

"I must let my moustache grow before I go home," said a young Belgian the other day, feeling his upper lip which had been clean-shaven during his stay here. "If I don't my people will ask me if I was a coachman or a waiter in America."

While fashion has been juggling through the centuries with man's appearance, the manner in which her decrees have been carried out has not, until very recently, been materially altered. The method recommended by Pepys in his diary in 1662, of "trimming one's self with pumice-stone, which I learnt of Mr. March and I found it very easy, speedy and pleasant," has not come into common use. What the Egyptians used to rid themselves so carefully of their beards we do not know, but in Etruscan tombs archaeologists have found razors of flint and bronze which must have been placed there as early as 900 B. C. Bronze razors of peculiar shape have been found in the British Isles. Cortes found the Aztecs diligently chopping off their beards with pieces of a natural volcanic substance known as obsidian, which must have been even worse than the flint, and other extraordinary substitutes for steel have been adopted by suffering humanity.

It remained for American inventors to upset the customs of centuries in order to help the man who wields a razor. The first step was designed merely to protect the unskilled and, by placing the blade in a sort of cage, the safety razor was made. Then Mr. King C. Gillette, recognizing the fact that the average man's greatest difficulty when he shaves is the sharpening of the razor, bent his energies to the production of a blade which could be used ten, fifteen or twenty times, without losing its edge. His first attempt was made by grinding a watch spring to an edge. It worked well enough to encourage him to continue his experiments, and later he succeeded in producing blades which, while no thicker than a piece of paper and no larger than one of the postage stamps struck to commemorate a world's fair, could be used not once but many times. Thus the possessor of a bunch of blades and a handle with which to hold them, would have potential shaves of a number sufficient to keep his chin and cheeks smooth for months, and when all the blades were dulled they could be exchanged for others.

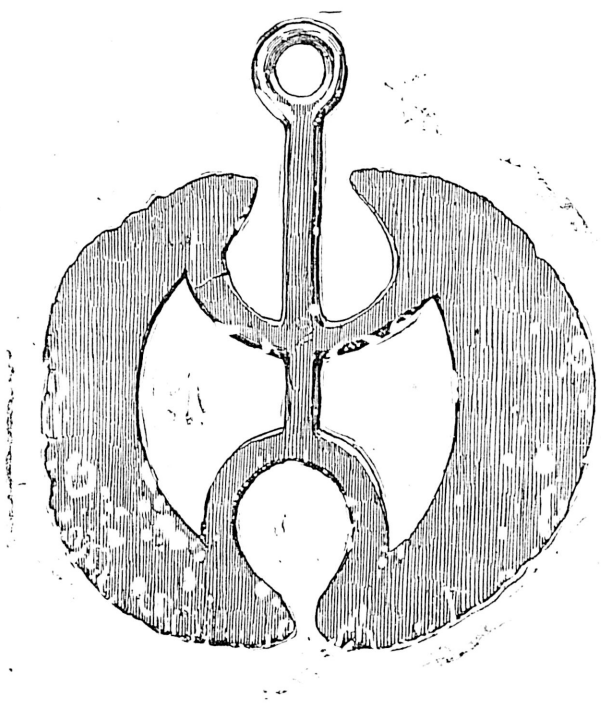
The making of such razor blades called for new machines and processes. From the ages of stone and brass down to the present, the razor maker has held the flint, obsidian or steel in his own fingers as he shaped and ground it, and razors have been stropped by hand under the shadows of the pyramids and in the barber shops of Imperial Rome, but today fingers of steel are taking the place of human hands. One device cuts the blades from a long strip of the metal; another cuts holes in them; still another smooths away routh edges. A young woman tending three small machines will grind 800 razor blades in a day, or it would be better to put it that the machines do the work, for the young woman's part consists merely in supplying the material and taking away the finished product. The man who has patiently or impatiently stropped his own razor finds much for admiration in the machines which hone and strop 144 razor blades at a time.

These devices, which grind, hone and strop razor blades by the hundred were invented by Mr. Nickerson, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and are only an example of the several appliances whose invention had to precede the entrance of the razor into the field of machine-made products. New processes were necessary, for example, to make a piece of steel of the thickness of a sheet of paper that would nevertheless do the work of shaving. Steel of that thickness tempered in the ordinary way would curl up at the edges exactly like so much paper, and a new method of tempering had to be worked out to make easier the early morning task of the man who shaves himself.

The ordinary razor blade is concave in shape. These paper blades—they might not inappropriately be called such—are made concave when in use because they are held in curved pieces of brass, turned with a mathematical exactness so great that the variation of a thousandth part of an inch is taken into consideration. This work is done by a contrivance hardly larger than an old-fashioned letter press, yet it exerts upon the brass a pressure of thirteen tons, picking up the pieces, giving them the proper shape and throwing them aside when finished.

How rapidly razors may be made by machinery is curiously shown by the capacity of the machine which is used in cleaning and scouring them. It looks like a collection of ten gallon gasoline tanks, swaying and bobbing about by machinery. Securely bottled up inside are the razor blades, as yet unsharpened, mixed in with the various substances used for renovating them, each tank containing about 25,000 little razor blades.

Before these razor blades go to the people whose beards they will remove they must all be finally tested. The man who plucks a hair from his head in order to use it in testing the blade of his razor is following a time-honored practice, and this is one that has been continued in the making of the razor of today, although in this case the testing is done by young women and the hair is bought for the purpose. Razor testing, moreover, is a wonderful eye educator, and the person who is skilled at this occupation will detect blemishes which to the ordinary individual would be invisible except through a magnifying glass.



EARLY BRONZE RAZOR.
Prototype of the Two-Edged Blade.

OUR DEBT TO HOLLAND.

The institutions and civilization of Holland has left a permanent impress upon the New World of which too little acknowledgment has been made. It is rarely that the Dutch blood in American veins is given its due share of credit for the sterling traits and aesthetic qualities of the American people. New England has wisely and zealously investigated, preserved, and published to theworld every trace of her colonial history from archives, historic spots, architectural remains, ancient furniture, and utensils and manners and customs, with the influences that shaped her and those that went out from her in the shaping of the nation. It is only in recent years that an effort to rehabilitate early history of the middle states has seriously begun, although President Woodrow Wilson has made bold to say that "the local history of the middle states is much more structurally a part of the nation as a whole than is the history of New England or of the several states and regions of the South."—Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, in The October House Beautiful.

TRAINING LEFT HAND.

Society to Promote Ambi-dexterity Recently Organized.

"The Neglected Half Brother" is what Benjamin Franklin, in an essay published over a century ago, calls the left hand. That a mistake is made in not educating the left hand to an equality with the right is the opinion of the Hospital, which warmly commends the formation of a society for the promotion of ambidexterity, just organized in London. That the left hand is, indeed, neglected and discouraged is, the editor says, a matter of common knowledge.

A child at table who took his knife in his left hand and his fork in his right, or a child at school who took up his pen or pencil with his left hand, would be reproved by the great majority of both parents and teachers. The result is that the left hands of the majority of adults have grown up in a state of limited usefulness and of comparative awkwardness, while the motor centers supplying them have been left in partially developed condition.

That this state of things is purely artificial admits of easy proof from the experience of those who have educated the left hand systematically, and there can be no doubt that the consequently increased blood supply which is directed to the right motor centres of the brain has a beneficial effect upon the nutrition of that organ generally and tends to the promotion of intelligence as well as to the establishment of ambidexterity.

The power of using the left hand has often been found valuable by surgeons, and the attainment of this power has from remote times been recommended in many treatises. It is, of course, of especial value in ophthalmic surgery, since operators who are only right handed are compelled to place themselves in a variety of awkward positions in order touse instruments upon the left eye, the accessibility of which is diminished from the right side by the prominence of the nose. Ambidextrous swordsmen have long been known to be especially dangerous adversaries, and are the special products of the best Swedish schools of fencing. In quite recent times a few American teachers have been pioneers in this way of education in general ambidexterity, and the excellent results which they have obtained are now being sought for by a few in our own country, to whose endeavors we wish every possible success.

The first step towards the necessary training is accompanied at the drawing board, and, in a few years, complete equality and interchangeability of the hands may be obtained by the great majority of pupils, while in a few the left hand becomes definitely the better of the two. It is curious to see from the many autographs of Lord Nelson which have been preserved how much better he wrote with his left hand than he had written originally with his right, and the same experience would not, we believe, be at all uncommon. The few objections that have been raised from time to time against the proposed routine education of the left hand are, for the most part, of quite a trivial nature, and the only attempt at opposition based on scientific principles, so far as we know, is derived from Professor Lombroso's statistics, according to which the percentage of individuals who are left-handed is from three to five times as high in criminals as in the more respectable members of society. But the members upon which Professor Lombroso establishes his statistics are too small to found a scientific conclusion upon.

LANGUAGE

Mistakes About Words.

A language usually suffers a good deal at the hands of those who speak it. People torture the poor words, twist them out of shape, leave out parts of some and add new letters to others. Some words gallantly resist their tormentors and no visible damage is done to them; others succumb and become mere simulacra, poor thin ghosts of their former selves. Those who are interested in the science of words, or in popular delusions about words and the corruption of words, will delight in a pretty little book written by the Rev. A. Smythe Palmer, and just published by Messrs. Routledge. It is full of surprises, of quaint and out-of-the-way erudition, and, here and there, of really brilliant suggestions. We cannot do better than quote a few of his examples, taken almost at random. The book is called "The Folk and Their Word-Lore." It deserves a more attractive title.

Foreign words have often been roughly handled. In India, for example (says the London "Daily Telegraph,") a certain kind of large orange is called a "pimple-nose." This is the Tamil "bambulimas." "Jerked beef" is not beef that has been jerked, but the Peruvian word "charqui." A "compound"—the enclosure round a bungalow—is the Malayan "kampung." Catsup is the Chinese "kwai-tchap." "Petticoat-tails," a sort of Scotch "cookie" are "petits gateaux." "Creepy-crawley" — a delightful Devon word for twilight—is perhaps the French "crespuscle." But this is doubtful.

Many folk etymologies are amusing. We talk of Jerusalem artichokes. Jerusalem has nothing to do with the vegetable at all. The name comes from the Italian "girasole," the flower which turns with the sun. Nor do Jordan almonds come from the banks of that famous stream. Jordan is simply jardin; a Jordan almond is merely a common or garden almond. Hawthorn is not the thorn which bears haws; it is the old English hagathorn, or hedge-thorn. Pennyroyal is pulial royal, from pulegium regium, or a flea-bane. A good dialect name for the bat is airy mouse, or hairy-mouse. These are both corruptions of the old English hieremus, i.e., flying-mouse. The name Neddy for a donkey or a simpleton has no connection with Edward. It is "an eddy," the Old English "eddi" or "eadig," meaning innocent, and therefore by implication easily imposed upon.

The aisle of a church has no right to its fantastic spelling. The "s" has been thrust in on the mistaken idea that it was connected with "isle" or "island." It is really "ala," a wing. When people talk of the middle aisle they further confuse with the French allee. Frontispiece should be frontispice. The last syllable is from the Latin "spicio," and has nothing to do with "piece." Chokefull does not really suggest choking, but hte chock or chuck, which was the Saxon for throat. Outrage has nothing to do with rage. It is not out-rage, but outr-age, the root idea being excess (French outre) not passion. Jaunty is gently—i.e., genteel. Gingerly is the same in the comparative degree. A dressing-down is a threshing-down. A boy who is up to larks is a boy who "lakes" or plays. "Laking"for holiday-making is still the usual word in Yorkshire or Lancashire. If you call a maiden 'a' bonny bird," the bird really means bride. The epithet rusty, for cross, has nothing to do with rusty iron. It originated with "resty,' applied to a horse, and meaning stubborn. Rusty bacon is reasty bacon. That is to say it has stood too long. (French reste.) A rakehell or rake, is not a man who acts as stoker for Satan, but in Old English rakel—i.e., rash and riotous.

Mr. Palmer has a good chapter on words which are popularly mistaken. Argosy, for instance, has nothing to do with Jason's ship the Argo, but comes from Ragosie, a vessel of Ragusa. The Black Art, again, is wrongly named. It obviously obtained its color adjective from negromancie. But the Low Latin negromantia was itself a corruption of the Greek nekromantela. Divination through the dead was the idea. The idea of blackness was a delusion. Even a belfry is not connected with bells. A housemaid's "glory-hole," or cupboard, connotes anything but glory. It really means a dirty hole; glaur is still used in many localities for dirt, and glorgie is good Scotch for muddy.

From one of these entertaining pages called a castle. This owes its shape and name to a misunderstanding of the old Italian name, "rocco," as if it were "rocca," a castle or fortress. The words rocco, rook, and roc (French) come from rohk, the old Persian name of the piece, which was in the shape of an elephant. Curiously enough, the elephant carried a little castle on his back, and the position of the piece on the board seemed suitable for a castle. A buttery is not a place where they keep butter, but a boterie or butt-ery, i.e., a place for storing butts or casks. A flat—the place, not the occupant—does not take its name from its being built on the same level. It is the Old English "flet" or story of a house. The word sect for a religious party does not signify chism, but a following. It is from "sequor," not "seco." A Viking was not a king of any sort, but a vik-ing, a bay-man. An orison has no suggestion of a morning prayer in it; it is simply "orationem." Many more of these interesting words might be quoted; but we will conclude with Mr. Palmer's ingenious explanation of the old phrase, "By the holy poker." This holy poker is none other, he suggests, than Saint Pulker. And Saint Pulker is St. Sepulchre's of Holborn, close by Newgate, and, therefore, well known to the London mob, and a good object for a Londoner to swear by.

New Fun on Ocean Liners.

New York Sun.

The increased size of ocean liners permits passengers nowadays to engage in sports not possible on the smaller boats.

On a recent trip of the White Star liner Baltic to this port the passengers witnessed a cigarette race. There were six contestants, and they had as assistants six pretty girls.

Each young woman was supplied with a dozen parlor matches. According to the conditions of the race the contestants had to run 100 yards along the upper promenade deck to where the young women stood in line. The runners carried unlighted cigarettes in their mouths and the chief object of the race was to get the cigarettes lighted with the aid of the women at the other end of the course. The man returning first to the starting point with his cigarette burning was the winner.

The contest looked simple and doubtless would have been if any of the women knew how to light a match. Striking the maches on deck was prohibited. No match strikers were allowed. The women had either to strike the matches on the soles of their shoes or to light them as the average man usually does.

The woman who helped her partner to win resorted to the schoolboy trick of lighting a parlor match by exploding it between her teeth. Three of the others scratched them on their boot soles.

The other two tried the more convenient method. One of them wore a white pique dress. It is known that she tried hve times before she finally succeeded in giving her partner a light. Five yellow streaks along the side gore of her skirt showed that.

The passengers on the Atlantic transport steamer Minneapolis witnessed a hurdle race on the last trip of that ship from London. The stewards of the vessel were the contestants and a committee of passengers arranged the conditions.

The start was on the main deck aft, and the contestants had to run along the port side, up over the boat deck, or highest deck, descending to the main deck forward by diving down canvas chutes, from the sun deck, a distance of 20 feet. The turning point was at the second hatch forward, and the runners were obliged to ascend to the sun deck and run along the starboard side to the finishing mark.

That this journey homeward might be more interesting, a ditch was placed half way along the sun deck. The stewards had to scramble through this ditch. Their half-drowned appearance at the finish greatly amused the passengers. The purse which the tourists subscribed was the only sport that the stewards got out of the race.

Promenade decks have broadened in proportion to the increase in beam of the modern liner. This additional deck space permits pastimes at sea that could not have been practiced on smaller ships.

During a recent trip of the Cedric from the Mersey, one of the sports was a water bucket race that resulted in much splashing and profanity. Each contestant was obliged to carry on his head a bucket seven-eighths filled with water, and to run 100 yards, the use of the right hand alone being permitted in keeping the pail steady. The contest seemed like a free-for-all bath, and the spectators gave the contestants a wide berth as they came rushing along the deck.

On the same day on which this race was held on the Cedric her passengers held tandem hurdle races, with steamer chairs rigged as hurdles, and an egg race for women. The latter event provoked much amusement.

One of the conditions was that each contestant should pick up by means of a tablespoon three eggs that lay on the deck at different points in the 25 yards that she had to run. This might have been comparatively easy, were it not for the rolling of the ship and the consequent rolling of the eggs.

None of the contestants were allowed to use her second hand in getting an egg on the spoon. Hence the seriousness of the contestants and the amusement of the onlookers. The sailors viewed the affair with much disfavor, especially as a number of the eggs were broken. Each damaged egg held more than David Harum's famous pint, according to the tars.

Another novel contest recently originated on shipboard was a race among the members of the band of the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. The musicians had to run thrice around the upper promenade deck playing their favorite instruments.

Each player had a different air to perpetrate and the result as two or three rushed by in a bunch was remarkable. One of the contestants, the cornet player, beat the others by half a block, but the judges disqualified him because he was playing the air assigned to the trombone player, whom he passed early in the race.

Tugs-of-war have long been a pastime among ocean travelers, but never until recently did the member of a peace congress engage in the sport. The contest occurred during the last August trip of the Cunarder Campania to this city. Teams of ten, representing the Parliamentary Peace Congress and the Society of Chemical Industry, were the competitors. The peace members had enough fight in them to get the umpire's decision. The event took place on the saloon deck of the Campania, and the victorious team was headed by Count Albert Apponyi of Hungary.

Few of the older sports are now indulged in at sea. The exceptions are quoit pitching and shuffleboard. Sea golf is fast driving shuffleboard from the list, and athletes at sea view the suggestion of ring pitching with about as much contempt as oldtime poker players accord the idea of playing casino. Golf at sea is more or less on the shuffleboard order, except that the field is bigger and the pastime more exciting.

The Rising and Sinking of the Land

By Dr. Andrew Wilson.

In connection with the movements of the land, it is interesting to note that, recently, Sir A. Geikie, reviewing the evidence of raised sea beaches and submerged forests, comes to the conclusion that there can be no doubt of the land movements described. Sea beaches found on both sides of Britain at the same level, raised far above the existing shore, testify to the rise of the land. Submerged forests in the same way show subsidence of the land; the stumps of the trees now under water indicating the slow and gradual submergence of the coast line. Sea caves, bearing the marks of marine animals and shells, are found many hundreds of feet in some localities above high water mark, and beds of seashells of existing species, are shown to exist in high mountains. These shell beds indicate a rise of land, just as conversely, we find land sinking below the waves.

When considering the movements affecting the earth's crust, the case of a certain Italian temple becomes of exceeding interest. The edifice in question is the Temple of Jupiter Serapis, and its history has been fully recorded in the records of geology.

THE LOCATION OF THE TEMPLE.

A detailed account of the extraordinary phenomena presented by this ancient edifice will throw light upon the movements to which the earth's crust is subject. The temple in question is situated at Puzzuoli, a few miles distant from Naples. The edifice really rests on the Bay of Baiae, which may be described as an offshoot of the Bay of Naples itself. Close by Puzzuoli is the Solfataro, which is an almost dead volcano. In the opposite direction we find Monte Nuovo, that familiar volcano which was formed before the eyes of man in the year 1538. Leaving out of account Vesuvius itself, we find ourselves here in a region which is marked by the prevalence of volcanic action. It is curious to notice that Mr. Babbage, who visited the locality in 1828, and described the temple, observed on the cliffs near Pezzuoli marks of wave-action. At a height of 32 feet above the level of the sea, he discovered on the face of the perpindicular rock large numbers of barnacle shells, also the holes bored by the shell fish. This fact alone, of course, indicates rise of land, but the features which the Temple of Jupiter Serapis is most clearly calculated to prove to us is that in one and the same locality we may have both actions, that is to say elevation as well as depression, represented. The existence of this temple was practically unknown until the year 1749, when three projections were discovered lying between the cliffs and the sea. Further examination revealed that these masses were in reality the tops of three marble pillars. When the ground around was excavated, remains of a once splendid edifice came to light. A court-yard with other broken pillars was disclosed, each of the three pillars noted as remaining in a vertical position being formed of a single block of marble and measuring a little over forty feet in height. Of the history of the temple little that is definite is known. It has been called the Temple of Serapis owing to the discovery of a statute of that god among the ruins. There can be little doubt when this Egyptian deity was worshipped at Pezzuoli, that town appears to have been one in its day (under the old name of Puteoli) one of the chief places at which the produce of Alexandria was sold. Some authorities consider the alleged relation of the Temple of Serapis as purely accidental, and are inclined to regard it as simply one of those votive institutions for the cure of disease so common in classic times. The fact that hot springs abound in the neighborhood, these being used for the cure of ailments lends some countenance to this latter idea.

THE STORY TOLD BY THE PILLARS.

Be that as it may, the geologist's interest may be said to be concentrated on the pillars which form the most important objects in the foreground. A careful study of these pillars reveals the fact that up tothe height of nine feet from the platform on which they stand, the marble reveals no markings. At nine feet a limy covering coats the column to an extent of one foot in height. Next comes a space measuring one foot five inches, showing no markings, but immediately above this latter portion, the columns are found to be riddled with holes made by boring shell fish, the truth of the correctness of this observation being proved by the fact that in 1828 Mr. Babbage was able to extract from the holes the shells of the animals which excavated them. These holes extend for a distance up the column of eight feet, and near the top of this perforated area, there is a slight groove or indentation which obviously is due to the action of water upon the marble. As shell fish cannot live out of water, it is quite obvious that the pillars must at one period or another, have been under the sea. The lower parts of the columns not attacked by the shell fish must have been covered up and protected probably by some volcanic dust or sea refuse, or both combined. The area burrowed into by the shell fish begins at a height of about eleven and a half feet. The platform of the Temple itself in 1828 existed below high water mark. This condition is still represented, and the most recent information regarding the platform is that in all probability it is again subsiding. One interesting feature was discovered in the excavations which revealed the existence of the temple, namely, that five feet below the platform from which the pillars rise another marble foundation, described as being richly ornamental, was found. The explanation of this latter fact clearly is that whilst the temple was being constructed the builders were troubled with subsidence of the land. The building operations were thus rendered futile, and when probably an arrest of the subsidence took place, the second and upper platform was constructed, and the temple completed.

A STRING OF DEDUCTIONS.

As far as we know the Temple of Jupiter Serapis was submerged in the seventh century. We are led to this conclusion from the fact that inscriptions show that the walls were decorated with marbles in the years 194 A. D., and 211 A.D. Subsequent decorations we also learn took place in 222 A.D. and 235 A.D. We then lose sight of the temple, as far as regards any historical evidence for more than 1200 years, but it is quite evident that soon after the third century, probably early in the fourth century, or possibly a little later, the land began to subside and the temple passed beneath the waves. Markings on the pillar reveal to us the further course of events. The lower parts of the pillars unattacked by shell fish were covered as we have seen with volcanic debris, and possibly with marine deposits. But that portion of the pillars remaining free in the water served as an area of attack for the shell fish, which bored their way into the marble. This would leave practically the upper half of the pillars exposed above the sea level. When the upward movement took place, bringing the temple to its present level, there arises another extremely interesting question. Here however, historical evidence comes to our aid enabling us to fix approximately the time when the ancient building arose from its watery investment. There are certain manuscripts dating from the beginning of the 16th century which deals with a rise of land. In them the sea is described as "drying up." By this phrase, of course, we must read not the retirement of the sea but the uprising of the land. One of these manuscripts details that in October, 1503, a grant of land was given to the University of Puzzuoli, so that there seems to be every reason to fix the date of the elevation as taking place in the early part of the 16th century. If so much be admitted, we therefore see that the period during which the temple remained below water must have extended to about ten centuries. A curious confirmation of these inferences is afforded from a somewhat unexpected source. It is undeniable that the temple in the third century was in its normal and pristine condition, because we have seen that at that period it was decorated with marbles, the gift of the Emperor Severus. Also it is perfectly clear that in the 16th century, from the manuscripts to which allusions has been made, the land was then being elevated.

AN INTERESTING LEGEND.

In an ancient book, non-canonical in character, and entitled "Acta Petri et Pauli," the date of which is believed to be the fifth century, an interesting passage is found dealing with the changes of land taking place in the neighborhood of Puzzuoli. The passage reads as follows: "And Paul being in Puteoli (the ancient Puzzuoli), and having heard that Dioscorus had been beheaded, being grieved with great grief, gazing into the height of heaven, said, 'Oh Lord Almighty, punish this city, and bring out all who have believed in God and followed His word.' He said to them further 'follow me.' And going forth from Puteoli they came to a place called Baias, and looking up with their eyes they all see that city (Puteoli) sink into the seashore about one fathom, and there it is until this day for a remembrance under the sea."

It is evident, of course, that the account given of the calling down of the vengeance of Heaven upon Puzzuoli is legendary, but it cannot be doubted that when this manuscript was written, that town was under water, or at least in great part submerged. That it had been so for many years is also obvious, seeing that the condition from the evidence we have adduced could not have been described as of a recent character. If this ancient manuscript therefore dates from the fifth century, we may assume that the subsidence of the land took place between the third and fifth century, and in all probability before the advent of the fourth. This interesting example of land movements is only one of many others which might be cited with a view of shewing how widely distributed are slow movements of the earth's crust. It, however, seldom happens that the geologist is able to collate historical evidence of such exact character in proof of land elevation or of subsidence, which he himself traces by close observation of localities them selves.

The Education of a Bank Clerk

(Continued From Page Nine.)

"education" to mean those activities which are directed with purpose, to the acquisition of learning and of power, whether through the study of books, or of men, or of affairs, we can see the application to every bankman, whatever his position. The president is not exempt because he knows it all, or the office boy because he has not yet acquired an interest in the business; nor is anyone else who is in either state of mind. At whatever point we may be, we may be assured of this: As bankmen, we are in need of higher attainments; more knowledge and power, further education, for practical use in the present and for the future. The routine handling of daily affairs will not sufficiently give them to us; we must study as we go along; and, as the banking business does now, or will later, need the best we can offer, the reward to be derived from such activities is as reasonably certain as anything can be, viz., a present satisfaction in our work and the assurance that our progress will be limited only to the extent of our capacity.

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases. ea

NOTICE

Tenders

Sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 28th day of November, 1904, at 4 p. m., for the purchase, in whole or in part, of Local Improvement debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, as follows:

1. Debentures amounting to $12,497.20, issued under authority of the "Yates Street Local Improvement By-law," dated 1st May, 1904, maturing 1st day of May, 1914. Of the said debentures $7,368.60 are issued upon the credit of the real property immediately benefited by the work of local improvement, and $5,128.60 upon the credit of the whole municipality.

2. Debentures amounting to $12,528.37, issued under authority of the "Yates Street (Upper Part) Local Improvement By-law," dated the 10th day of June, 1904, maturing the 10th day of June, 1914, and secured upon the credit of the whole municipality.

3 Debentures amounting to $16,762.54, dated the 15th day of September, 1904, maturing 15th day of September, 1914, and secured upon the credit of the whole municipality.

The denomination of the debentures (with the exception of remainders) is $500.00, and they bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the office of the City Treasurer, Victoria. The tenderer must state the net price at Victoria which he will pay. In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest on the said debentures, for the period between the date of issue of each set of debentures, as above mentioned, and the date of receipt of the purchase money therefor by the City Treasurer.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.
City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., October 18th, 1904.

TO CONTRACTORS

THE C. P. R. HOTEL AT VICTORIA, B. C.

TENDERS

Are invited by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for the erection of a seven-storey Stone and Brick Hotel at Victoria, B. C.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the offices of the Chief Engineer of the Company at Montreal and at Vancouver, also at the offices of F. M. Rattenbury, architect, Victoria, B. C.

Tenders must be accompanied by a marks cheque equal to 5 per cent. of the amount of tender; this cheque to be forfeited in case any contractor fails to enter into a contract, and furnish bonds in accordance with the plans and specifications, if called upon to do so; but will be returned to all contractors as soon as the contract is signed.

Tenders to be made out in duplicate upon the printed forms provided by the Company and addressed on or before December 29th, 1904, to Geo. H. Webster, Division Engineer, Vancouver.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

In the matter of an application for a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Part of Lots Twenty-seven (27), Twenty-eight (28) and Twenty-nine (29), Cloverdale, Victoria District (Map 51).

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above lands, issued to Helena Brunton, on the 16th day of January, 1891, and numbered 11031a.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 23rd day of September, 1904.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that George Hooper having this day retired from the partnership or firm of Hooper Bros., Lumbermen and Sawmill owners, that the business will be carried on as heretofore by William Hooper, Tom Hooper, and Lewis Hooper, to whom all debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented.

Dated at Duncan's, V. I., B. C., this 29th day of July, 1904.

GEORGE HOOPER,
WILLIAM HOOPER,
LEWIS HOOPER,
A. T. HOOPER.

Witness:
J. H. WHITTOME.

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American and European Labor Conditions

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It seems almost presumptuous to make a comparison between American and European labor conditions after only a few months' stay in Europe. To carry out such a comparison thoroughly and completely would require many years of study devoted to this single subject. No one, however, who is interested in labor problems can travel through Europe without being struck by certain salient, important differences between American and European conditions.

One of the chief difficulties in the way of making this comparison lies in the fact that in each country of Europe conditions are different. There is a greater variation between the situation of the British miner and the miner of Silesia than between that of the British miner and the miner of the United States. One can speak only in general terms and can give expression only to those impressions which are the most obvious and striking.

Generally speaking, the material situation of the American workingman is far superior to that of his European brethren. Although wages, hours of labor, and general conditions of work are far from satisfactory in the United States, the situation of the American workingman in these respects is better than that of the European workingman. Wages, measured both in money and in what money will buy, are higher in the United States than in England, and are much higher in the United States than in Germany, France or Belgium. The working day appears to be slightly longer in the United States than in England, and somewhat shorter in the United States than in Germany, France or Belgium. The intensity of work is much greater in America than in any of the countries named. There is less idling, less dawdling, less "soldiering" and more precision and activity in the work of the average American than in that of the Englishman, Frenchman or German. The productivity of labor is also far greater in the United States. The average American workman produces in a day much more than his European brother, and the higher wages which the American workman receives are, therefore, often compatible with a lower cost of production than is possible in Europe. The greater output of the American workingman is due to the fact that, owing to his better nourishment and better training, as well as to his better education, he is able to accomplish more and to work with greater muscular and nervous energy. Moreover, the higher wages of the American workingman constantly stimulate the employer to introduce labor-saving machinery and to effect economies which are not at the expense of the workman. In addition, the greater natural resources of the country and the larger and more efficient manner in which industry is organized in the United States, permit the American employer to pay higher wages without entailing a greater cost, which fact should be borne in mind when estimating the advantages and disadvantages under which the American workingman labors.

In Europe, as in America, one constantly hears the statement that the dollar of the American workingman does not go further than the shilling of the Englishman, the mark of the German, or even the franc of the Frenchman or Belgian; in other words that the cost of living is in proportion to the wages earned. Nothing could be further from the truth. The standard of living of the American workingman is far from what it should be in a country of our surpassing wealth and great natural resources, but it is higher than the standard of living in England, and much further advanced than on the continent. The European workingman spends less on living because he has less to spend, and he receives less of the decencies, comforts and luxuries of life than does the American workingman. He lives on less money, but he lives also on less food. He has fewer clothes and the are of poorer quality, and his lodgings, with some exceptions, are much worse. The chief article in the budget of the workingman—food—is on the whole not less expensive, and in many cases is more expensive than in the United States; house rent—which is the second largest item—is not much less expensive, and in some cases is more costly than would be similar accommodation in places of the same population in the United States. On the whole, the things which are cheap are those which do not enter largely in to the consumption of the working classes or which do not have a great influence upon the purchasing power of wages.

Taking into consideration the whole of Western Europe, it would seem that women work more, and, perhaps, at harder toil than in the United States. The conditions surrounding many women workers in our great American cities are so entirely bad that nothing in Europe could well be styled worse; but the proportion of women who are working, especially the proportion engaged in occupations requiring great muscular effort, seems to be larger in Europe — and especially on the Continent—than in the United States. It is not many years since women were taken out of the mines in Europe, and as late as two years ago women were still employed inside the Belgian mines. Even at the present time there are tens of thousands of women engaged at the difficult and tedious task of picking slate above the surface of the English, Scotch, Welsh, Belgian, French and German mines. Women are very largely employed in agriculture, and in many towns are put to work cleaning the streets, or are engaged at other toilsome and wearying tasks. In many countries women still seem to be the cheapest and most serviceable beasts of burden; in some they are employed at occupations from which, in America, they would be excluded by public opinion. The prevalence of barmaids in Great Britain may be taken as a case in point.

The spirit of unionism is stronger in the United States than in any country on the Continent, but it is weaker here than in England. In the latter country labor organizations have existed for so many years that the principles of unionism have been transmitted from father to son, and the organizations can always count upon a loyalty and a love possible only after such a period of life. On the Continent, the unions, while growing in strength, are neither so powerful nor so firmly knit as are the American Unions. The repressive measures of the government, the constant clash of political and industrial ideals, and the newness of unionism itself, all have tended to retard the progress of the organizations.

On the Continent, moreover, relations between employers and employed are not so favorable as in the United States. There are, perhaps, fewer strikes, and there may be even less direct friction, but in these countries the workingman, whether unionist or non-unionist, is not accorded the social position which he enjoys in America, and his organization is not, as a rule, recognized or dealt with. Even in England, the independence of the workingman appears to be very much less marked than in the United States, as one labor leader in England remarked, the Pullman porter in America is a free man, while the English waiter is a slave.

In no country—not even in England—do the working classes possess the same opportunities for voicing their ideas and ideals as in the United States. In our country most of the trade unions publish journals, supplemented by scores of other labor papers, while many of the great city dailies are distinctly friendly to the cause of unionism and devote many columns to labor news. In England ,on the other hand, the larger newspapers devote scarcely any space to the doings of the workingman or their representatives, and both in that country and on the Continent there seems to be a dearth of intelligently directed appeals to the working classes.

In some respects, however, the condition of the working classes in Europe is very much superior to that of their brethren in America. Both in England, and to a still greater extent on the Continent, regard is manifested for the safety of the workingmen and there is less of that reckless spirit in which the lives of thousands of American workmen are sacrificed to the profits of the employer. The number of accidents to employees upon American railways is very much grsater—both absolutely and relatively—than in any country of Europe. The number of miners killed or permanently injured is far greater in the United States than in England or upon the Continent, and in practically all other industries the death rate from accidents is less than in the United States. Moreover, in Europe, the injured or disabled workmen and the widows of the workman killed are not thrown aside to become a burden upon the community, but in all these countries provision is made by some system of insurance to guard them against some unmerited misery. Also, in many countries provision is made for the insurance of the workingman against illness, old age and invalidity. In most of the countries of Continental Europe he can look forward to the payment of a definite pension in case of illness, or when, through age or weakness, he is unable to work longer. In Europe, as in America, however, there is practically no provision against unemployment, except in so far as this is furnished by the out-of-work benefits of trade unions. In this matter the old established British unions are far in advance of the American organizations, and more protection is afforded the English workingman than is given the American laborer.

In many respects the European workingman is obliged to met the same problems as are met by the American workingman, and to encounter the same difficulties. As in America, the workingman in Europe has been compelled to struggle for the limitation of the hours of labor of women and of children and for the prohibition of night work for women. He has also sought to obtain the passage of laws regulating the health of the workmen and the ventilation and sanitation of mines, mills and factories. In England these regulations appear to be more minute and more rigidly enforced than in any of our American States, while in no part of Western Europe is there such an utter absence of protective legislation as in some of our Southern States. As in America, the sweating trade exists in London, Paris, Berlin, and practically all the large towns of Europe. The difficulty of regulating home industry has been met only partially there, as in the United States, and in Europe, as in the United States, there are hundreds of thousands of men, women and children condemned to work at starvation wages under unspeakably unsanitary conditions.

Perhaps the most salient fact about labor in Europe is its ineffectiveness and the extent to which it is wasted. In almost every trade the output per worker is very much less than in the United States. The workmen do not appear to labor with the same nervous intensity as in this country. This is true of England, and still more true of Germany, France and Belgium. There seems to be a much greater indisposition upon the part of both employers and workmen to introduce new machinery and processes and to adopt new methods of work, although in Germany there is an ever-growing improvement in this direction. A much larger proportion of the labor of the people, moreover, seems to be devoted to the production of luxuries, or of articles intended for the exclusive use of the rich. In no country of Europe does the consumption of the workingman play so large a role in the demand for goods and nowhere do workmen produce for their own class to the same extent as in the United States. For this reason the union label, which is so important a factor in American industry, is practically non-existent in England and on the Continent.

Another great point of difference between Europe and the United States is the fact that in the latter country the labor population is constantly changing, whereas in Europe it is largely stationary. In America one nationality after another is supplanted by races which have immigrated more recently, and the great problem of the American workingman at the present time is to raise the standard of living of the newcomers to the level of the men already employed. In Europe, on the other hand, there is relatively little immigration and the population is practically homogeneous. Moreover, the European workingman does not move so rapidly from place to place, but is far more fixed and immobile. The result is that in Europe, and especially on the Continent, the wages of labor are to a much less extent regulated by unrestricted competition, and in a large measure are determined by custom and tradition. In Europe, also, the professional strike breaker who may be moved from place to place and put at any job is almost non-existent.

It is no mitigation of the real hardships of American workingmen that the conditions in this country are not so bad as they are in Europe, and the American workingmen should, as heretofore, strive to secure further improvement in conditions and more fortunate lives for the whole working class.

LONGFELLOW'S EARLY HOME.

Old House in Portland in Which His Childhood Was Passed.

With the influx of summer visitors to Portland, Maine, came an extraordinary attendance on the part of literary pilgrims at the Wadsworth-Longfellow house, and a decided access of interest, too, in the new building of the Maine Historical Society, now nearly completed, on its fine site just behind Longfellow's old home.

The Wadsworth-Longfellow house came into the possession of its present owners some three years ago by donation from Anne Longfellow Pierce, the younger sister of Henry Longfellow, with the conditions that it should be preserved as a memorial of the families whose names it bears; that the lower front rooms be furnished with their belongings, and that the Historical Society build in the rear of the old house a library building suitable for the accommodation of its books and cabinet.

The trust was gladly accepted by the gentlemen who compose the Maine Historical Society, and Alexander Wadsworth Longfellow, the Boston architect, who is a nephew of the poet, was appointed to draw plans for the proposed building. As a result of his labors a fine fireproof structure of impressive design now stands just behind Mrs. Pierce's gift—the first brick house in Portland, and the place where, just 100 years ago, Zilpah Wadsworth married Stephen Longfellow, who, it is interesting to note, was one of the first presidents of the Maine Historical Society, as well as the father of the American poet.

Gen. Peleg Wadsworth, who built this fine old house, to which about 5,000 visitors resort each summer, was one of the bravest soldiers of the evolution. Graduated from Harvard in 1769, he was among the first to organize a company that should resist the tyranny of the mother country. In the fortification of Roxbury and Dorchester Heights he rendered important service, and in 1778 he was appointed Adjutant General of Massachusetts, and a year or two later in command of the troops on the Maine coast.

All this time, however, he was a citizen of Plymouth, Mass. It was not, indeed, until 1784 that he proceeded from the Pilgrims' country to Portland, taking with him his wife, formerly Miss Elizabeth Bartlett of Plymouth.

It was a vast undertaking in those times to build a brick house. No bricks suitable for the purpose were to be had in the vicinity, so a quantity, supposed to be sufficient, was brought from Philadelphia. But the builders had miscalculated the thickness of the walls, and the supply gave out. The work had therefore to be left over until the next spring for completion.

The house, which is now in the heart of the city, was then on the outskirts of the town, amid green fields, commanding fine views of the ocean, which it faced, and of the mountains and forests toward the western horizon. Today stores and industries are all about it and the exterior is not a little changed, but the interior is almost the same. The house supplies, indeed, one of the most interesting examples in New England of the old Colonial style of architecture. As one steps in from the street he faces the broad stairway. On the left is the parlor, which, when the house was built, was the largest room of its kind in Portland. Here was brought the first piano Portland knew, a relic which is still preserved.

When the Wadsworth family moved into their new house there were already six children, Zilpah, the future mother of the poet, being then a maid of seven or eight. Although the literary talent of the poet was chiefly derived from the Wadsworth side of his family, his father, Stephen Longfellow, was a man of remarkable gifts. The Longfellows had for two or three generations lived in Gorham, Maine, where father and son were in turn lawyers of prominence, and where their old home still stands. The poet's father grew up on this Gorham farm, and at eighteen entered Harvard. Then he studied law, and established himself in Portland, where, at the age of twenty-seven, he was married, in the parlor of this elegant mansion, to Zilpah Wadsworth.

For a time after their marriage the newly-wed Longfellows lived here, but it was not until 1808, the year after the birth of the poet, that they definitely took possession of the place. Within these hallowed walls all the poet's home thoughts and reminiscences were bound up. The furniture is, almost without exception, that used by the Wadsworth and Longfellow families throughout their lifetime. The Longfellows were a family of lawyers, yet Stephen was not particularly disposed to force his son into the profession he himself adorned. Writing to him of this matter, he merely remarked:

"As you have not the fortune (I will not say whether good or ill) to be born rich, you must adopt a profession which will afford you subsistence as well as reputation. I am happy to observe that my ambition has never been to accumulate wealth for my children, but to cultivate their minds in the best possible manner, and to imbue them with correct moral, political and religious principles, believing that a person thus educated will, with proper diligence, be certain to attain all the wealth which is necessary to happiness."

It was natural enough that the "lively boy with chestnut hair, blue eyes, a delicate complexion and rosy cheeks; sensitive, impressionable, active, eager, impetuous, often impatient, quick-tempered, but as quickly appeased, kind-hearted and affectionate, the sunlight of the house," became a poet.

From this very house, indeed, it was that he stole out to drop into the box outside the office of the Portland Gazette his first published verses, "The Battle of Lovell's Pond." He was then thirteen years old, too young to keep his undertaking wholly a secret, it appears, for his sister, Elizabeth, was told of the venture, and together these two anxiously awaited the next issue of the paper. When it came and they saw the verses in print they were in the seventh heaven of happiness until a friend, knowing nothing of their authorship, pronounced the poem "very stiff, remarkably stiff moreover, borrowed—every word of it."

Other poems known to have been written, wholly or in part, in this house, are "Musings," "The Spirit of Poetry," "Burial of the Minnisink," "Where From the Eye of Day," "Song of Birds," "Changed," "The Lighthouse," and "The Rainy Day."

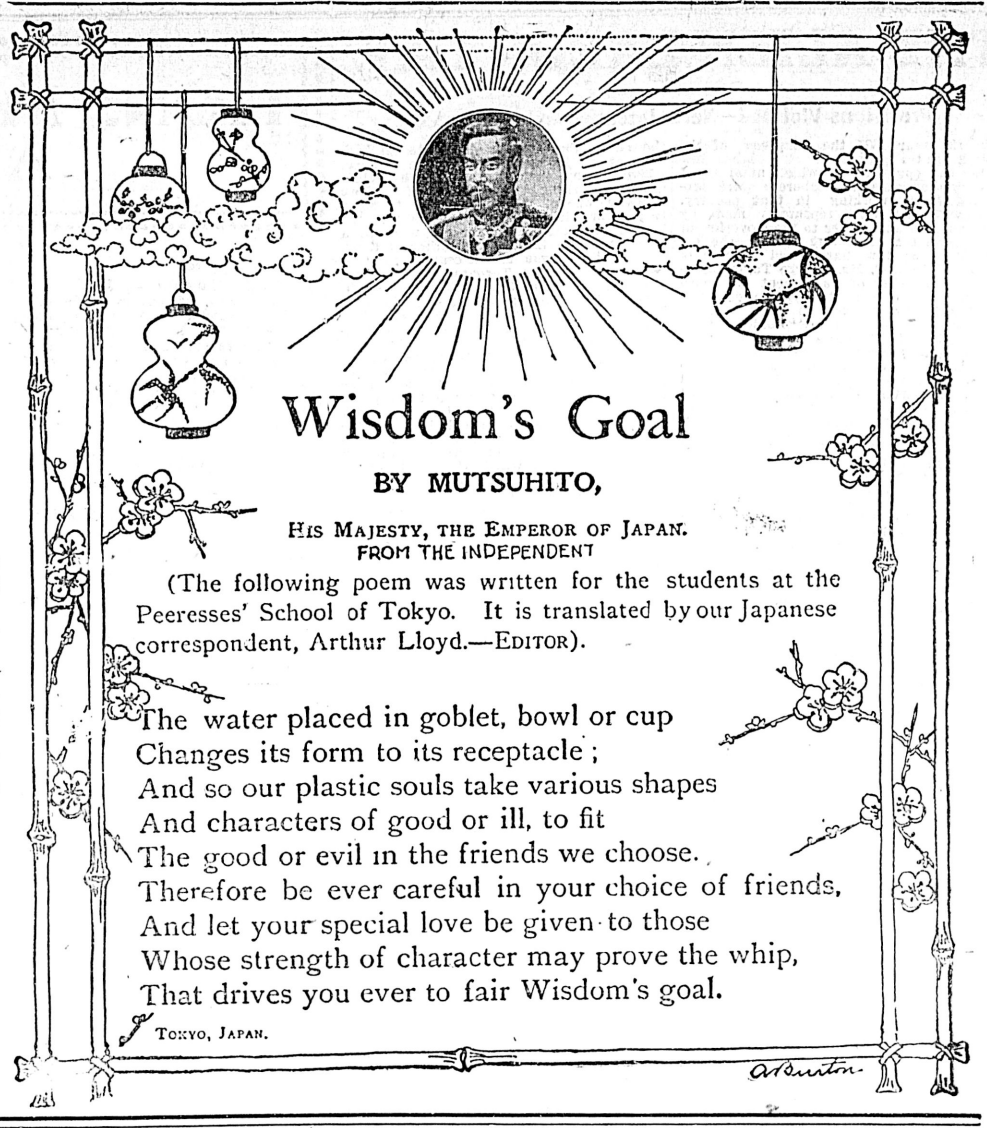
The desk upon which the last-named composition was written is one of the most cherished relics that the house contains. Made of ancient mahogany, and ink-stained and worn, it holds now the register upon which more than 15,000 visitors have inscribed their names during the period that the house has been open to the public, notable among the signatures being that of President Roosevelt, written with a quill which once belonged to the poet's father. Others to register have come from London, Liverpool, Germany, Roumania, Japan, Canada, Australia, Brazil and India, as well as from every State in the Union.

No room in the house is more interesting to visitors than the kitchen, with its capacious fireplace and its curious outfit of utensils long since retired from use. The fireplace itself is especially worth examining, because of the figure of a fish on an iron plate set into the brickwork on the back, a thing of which a brother of the poet has spoken as "a fish baked in effigy." Here the crane still supports the pots and kettles that hung from the hook a century ago. All about the hearth are articles which in name as well as in use are strange to visitors of the twentieth century. In the dresser there is a bread tray used at the banquet given to General Lafayette on the occasion of his visit to Portland in 1825, at which time the father of the poet gave the welcome for the citizens of the town. The family candle-molds, lanterns and steelyards are other objects of interest.

Upstairs there are more intimate relics of Longfellow's life in the house—the cradle in which he and his brother Samuel were rocked, tall cases containing the gowns, bonnets and other wearing apparel of his mother, and the embroidered cap worn by the poet when he was a baby.

Longfellow never lost his love for the home of his childhood. Though his residence in later years was elsewhere and he traveled much abroad, he returned frequently to make visits to the city of his birth, and rejoiced especially, after the fire of July 4, 1866, which obliterated so many interesting landmarks, that "the old family house was not burned, the track of the fire passing just below it."

Only three years before his death we find Longfellow in Portland, where, writing (August, 1879) to a friend, he says: "I am here on my annual visit to the old house, inhaling health with every breath of the sea air. * * * I am as 'idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean.' I only sit here at this upper window and see the people go by, and commit to memory the signs on the opposite side of the street. The seaside laziness overwhelms me like a tide. I close my letter and my eyes."



Wisdom's Goal

BY MUTSUHITO,

HIS MAJESTY, THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.
FROM THE INDEPENDENT

(The following poem was written for the students at the Peeresses' School of Tokyo. It is translated by our Japanese correspondent, Arthur Lloyd.—EDITOR).

The water placed in goblet, bowl or cup
Changes its form to its receptacle;
And so our plastic souls take various shapes
And characters of good or ill, to fit
The good or evil in the friends we choose.
Therefore be ever careful in your choice of friends,
And let your special love be given to those
Whose strength of character may prove the whip,
That drives you ever to fair Wisdom's goal.

TOKYO, JAPAN.

THE WRITING ON THE GLASS

A brave baritone voice was heard among the roses and syringas at The Lilies, and the tall, handsome girl, pulling pearly clusters of roses from the walls, could not but listen:

'Tis well to be gallant and gay,
'Tis well to be tender and true;
But you'd better be off with the old love
Before you are on with the new.

Leslie Darrell curled her lips with a heightened color, but did not turn her beautiful head one inch, although she knew John Maddern was waiting for a glance, and she carried away from the vine as many roses as her slender fingers could close around, yet never once turned her face toward the spot under the lime tree where the young man leaned and watched her.

Was it mere caprice? John Maddern knew that his little sweetheart was a little capricious, but beauties were always spoiled, he argued, with a tender smile.

Today there was a lurking uneasiness in his heart. Leslie's rich old uncle and her uncle's adopted son had come from Liverpool the day before. Did handsome Adrian Delafield see how beautiful Leslie was? Her cousin, she called him. Cousin forsooth! That graceful, Spanish-looking fellow of seven and twenty was no kin to the aged, eccentric, misshapen dwarf, who, rolling in riches, had taken a whim to adopt him as heir.

One would think here would be a ruffling of feathers in the dovecote of The Lilies at the intruder, since Leslie had always been considered Luther Delafield's heiress, and Leslie was her grandmother's idol; but now the intruder had disarmed all resentment with his smooth tongue and charming manners.

"Who was the good-looking fellow?" John had heard him ask Leslie.

With that air of quiet indifference Leslie had replied, without a tinge of tell-tale color:

"Mr. Maddern is one of our old neighbors."

Old neighbor, indeed!

He had been annoyed with her ever since the Darrells had come to The Lilies. There had only been stately Mme. Darrell and the sweet girl Aida at first—these two and their servants.

He had never known what ailed Aida Darrell, but she was fading, like a flower, from day to day. Before the year ended the young sister was called from school to the funeral.

He had been commissioned by Mme. Darrell, with whom he was a favorite, to meet the girl at the train.

What a flashing, impetuous, dazzling young creature she was! They had softened the blow for her. She did not know that her lovely sister Aida needed no anxious thought of her fresh heart—was beyond pain, in a casket of lilies, but her pitiful ignorance made his heart ache when he wondered at her beauty.

When he saw her again the bright impetuousity was gone, the young face clouded with weeping; but the charm the girl had cast over him stayed—he loved her.

After that she had remained at The Lilies. It was two years ago. She had come to know him well in all the changes of that time. Did she care that he loved her?

There was always a difficulty in getting Leslie to be quite serious, but there was a certain shy uplifting of the dark eyes which he had come to consider quite his own—a smile he believed to be his only—and it is easy at five and twenty to hope.

Adrian Delafield did know that Leslie was beautiful, having good eyes and a taste similar to most men's.

He surveyed the dark, lustrous eyes and peachy cheeks quite at his leisure, and it was he who put it into Luther Delafield's head that Leslie must go to Ireland with them in August.

Leslie accepted the invitation with a girl's love of novelty, and Mme. Darrell consented.

So, one fine summer day, the party left for the Emerald Isle, and he held his peace with what grace he might.

The trip was to be made as extensive as possible, and Adrian Delafield was the most delightful of companions, knowing the legend of every waterfall, the best ascents, the loveliest retreats.

Such days of enjoyment, such hours of sweet surprises, Leslie had never known.

Step by step the man of the world advanced, until he believed he needed only her promise to make Leslie his own.

They stopped one day at an old farm house, with quaint, diamond-paned windows.

Her uncle and his adopted son had gone to make sure that their beautiful carriage horses would receive the best of care.

Suddenly the wind-blown boughs of the dooryard cherry tree parted, and left a shaft of sunshine upon the diamond panes of the window, and Leslie saw writing there and rose to read it.

Scratched by a diamond were the names "Adrian Airlie" and "Aida Darrell," and a date was added.

The room reeled around, but the evidence was before her eyes. Her host—a garrulous, commonplace man—strolled into the room and observed her occupation.

"Wonder if the gentleman'll remember when he wrote them names. Lemme see; 'twas nigh three years ago. I knew him the moment I laid eyes on him. I'm powerful good at recollecting faces. You're not like the other one. She was smaller and fairer, though not any better lookin'. 'Twas a diamon' ring he writ 'em with—a mighty fine one."

The shadows had paused in the doorway as Leslie turned.

She was white and stern.

"Your name—was it Adrian Airlie?" she demanded.

No answer came, but there was guilt in the young man's face.

"Yes," said her uncle, "his name was Airlie before he took mine."

For one moment Leslie looked into the shallow, shrinking black eyes. Then she turned away, disdainful as a princess, and drew out her watch.

"Will you take me to the railway station in time for the train, Mr. Mudge? Yes, dear uncle, I must return home. No persuasion would induce me to remain here!"

One evening John Maddern strolled sadly into the gardens of The Lilies. A tall girl rose up from a rustic chair.

"John!" she cried gladly.

Soon they were walking arm in arm under the trees in the twilight.

"I never told you, John, but my sister Aida died of a broken heart. Long ago, when my mother was estranged from her parents because she married against their will, we lost father and mother and were left unprovided for.

"Aida was but 16. She went to a rich Irish family as governess, while I was tossed from pillar to post by indifferent friends—a troublesome little imp, they said.

"It was there that Aida met Adrian Airlie. She was very pretty then, when in health. They were betrothed; she wore his diamond ring. Poor Aida! so lonely, so loving!

"He was only amusing himself. He left her to break her heart. Grandma did not know when she found us and brought us home at grandpa's death. She needed us as much as we needed her. She had a fine house in London, but she brought Aida here, finding her so delicate.

"No; she never knew! Aida wrote it all out in a letter and left it for me. Oh, I can not tell you how I have wept over that letter. He was all her world, and she hoped that he would come back to her.

"Thank heaven, I found out before too late! John, if I have given you any pain, will you forgive me?"

And John Maddern knew that the girl that he took into his arms was all his own.—E. S. Kenneth in New York News.

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Time Table No. 53

TAKING EFFECT WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5.

Northbound. Leave.	Southbound. Daily. A.M.	Northbound Arrive. P.M.	Leave	Sat., Sun- and Wed. P.M.	Southb'nd Arrive. P.M.
Victoria	9:00	12:06	Victoria	3:00	7.00
Shawnigan Lake	10:20	10:46	Shawnigan Lake	4:20	5:40
Duncans	11:00	10:02	Duncans	5:00	5:0[illegible]
Ladysmith	11:57	9:10	Ladysmith	5:52	4:0[illegible]
Nanaimo	12:40	8:20	Nanaimo	6:42	3:15
Ar. Wellington	12:53	Lv. 8:00	Ar. Wellington	6:55	De. 3:00

THROUGH TICKETS TO CROFTON.

Via Westholm. Stage leaves Daily except Sundays, connecting with North and South Bound trains. Double stage service Wednesdays and Saturdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria, Single $2.40, Return $3.60.

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GEORGE GILLESPIE, Manager.

To All Shippers

Victoria, B. C., July 18, 1904.

Beginning July 18, 1904, we will discontinue handling freight on our passenger trains, but will inaugurate a freight train leaving Victoria every evening (Sunday excepted). To ship by this train it will be necessary to deliver freight at this station not later than 4:30 p. m. Shipments received later than this time will be held till the day following.

For all stations on the V. & S. Railway, Port Guichon, Ladner, Cloverdale and New Westminster, freight will be accepted up till 4:30 p. m. for delivery the following day.

For Beaver Point, Pender Island, Galiano Island, Moresby Island, Saturna Island—Tuesday and Friday, up till 4:30 p.m., for delivery the following day.

For Nanaimo, Fernwood, Gabriola Island, Kuper Island, Burgoyne Bay, Vesuvius Bay—Wednesday and Saturday, up till 4:30 p. m., for delivery the following day.

For Ganges Harbor, Mayne Island—Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, up till 4:30 p.m. for delivery the following day.

L. C. NEWLANDS,
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MILWAUKEE
and
THE EAST.

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Umatilla, Nov. 9, 24.
Queen, Oct. 30, Nov. 14, 29.

Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter. Excursions around the South every five days by steamers Queen, Puebla and Umatilla.

For South Eastern Alaska

LEAVE VICTORIA, 4 P. M.
S. S. Humbolt, Oct. 28.
LEAVE SEATTLE, 9 A. M.
City of Seattle, Valencia, Cottage City, Oct. 31, Nov. 3, 6.

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THE ALIEN LABOR LAW

Provisions Violated—Never Intended to be Enforced

In the year 1885 the Congress of the United States passed an alien labor law under the operation of which numbers of Canadian artisans and laborers were prohibited from working in that country. Representations were repeatedly made by the Canadian authorities to the Government at Washington protesting against the enforcement of this harsh and unfriendly measure. In 1899, Mr. George Taylor, Conservative member of Parliament for South Leeds, introduced in the House of Commons a bill which was an exact copy of the United States alien law prohibiting the importation of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in Canada. Mr. Taylor's bill was referred to a committee which reported that they had examined witnesses and had ascertained that the United States alien labor law was being oppressively applied to Canadians. The committee recommended that before the passage of the bill, the attention of the United States authorities should be directed to the matter. If our workingmen were not relieved from the grievances complained of, Parliament should pass a measure dealing with the subject. In the fall session of 1896, Mr. Taylor again introduced his bill, but at the request of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the measure was not pressed so as to give the Liberal Government the opportunity of further negotiations with the United States. In asking Mr. Taylor not to proceed with the bill, the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, pledged himself as follows: "I will claim the privilege of asking him (Mr. Taylor) not to proceed further at present. If, after taking cognizance of the correspondence, we find there is no way of escaping the conclusion at which our honorable friend has arrived, I will give him opportunity at the next session of the House to pass his bill if he thinks proper."

In the session of 1897, two alien labor law bills were simultaneously introduced in the Canadian Parliament—Mr. Taylor's bill and one from Mr. M. K. Cowan, Liberal member for South Essex. The Cowan bill was given precedence, notwithstanding the Premier's solemn pledge at the preceding session. In the discussion which took place on these bills, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "There cannot be any doubt as to the position of the Government on this bill. In fact, I do not know whether it is at all desirable to prolong the debate any longer, because, so far as I can interpret the sentiments of the House, there is a unanimous feeling at this moment. The course adopted by our neighbors seems to leave no option to us but to apply to them the same measure of justice or of injustice as they applied to us." Hansard, 1897, p. 658. The bill was then referred to a special committee. The majority of this committee recommended a consolidated bill, which was strongly opposed for the reason that it was not a workable measure, and that any action for the violation of its provisions must be brought by the Attorney-General of Canada or by some person authorized by him. In Mr. Taylor's bill, anyone could set the law in motion. The consolidated bill was, however, adopted by the House on the 7th June, 1897, and was introduced in the Senate two days later. Strange to say, the Hon. R. W. Scott, the Secretary of State in Sir Wilfrid's Government, used every means in his power to defeat the bill in the Senate. On June 9th, at p. 693 of the Senate Hansard, Mr. Scott declared: "It is absurd to suppose that the persons who wish to enforce the law can apply to the authorities to do so." Mr. Scott further declared: "I do not think the act is likely to be enforced, and when it is not enforced, it is a pity to place it on the statute books. I advise that it be dropped, because it is not a bill that should be enforced unless there was machinery provided. We know, as a matter of fact, that this law is not intended to be put in operation." We thus have the Premier of Canada solemnly pledging himself before the House of Commons that the Government were a unit in the support of the measure, and a few days later we have the spectacle of the Hon. R. W. Scott, one of the members of that Government, doing his best to defeat the bill. The bill received the royal assent on the 29th June, 1897, and became the law of Canada. During the next three years, although there were many violations of the law, there was not a single conviction secured. There was only one prosecution begun in the district of Toronto, and when the case was ready for trial, the Government would not allow it to be proceeded with. It was nearly twelve months after the act became law before a commissioner was appointed in Toronto. On the 12th May, 1898, Mr. David A. Carey, president of the Dominion Trades Congress, wired the House of Commons from Toronto as follows: "Flagrant infringement of the act still continues. Does Government not intend to protect us? Mr. W. B. McMurrich has gone to Muskoka and will not return until next week."

Mr. W. B. McMurrich, referred to in Mr. Carey's telegram, was the commissioner appointed by the Government. In 1899, the Mayor of Hamilton, Mr. J. V. Teetzel, a prominent Reformer and since appointed to the bench in Ontario, appealed to the Government to enforce the law. Even this, however, had no effect. The Hon. David Mills, writing from Ottawa on May 27, 1899, to Mr. Teetzel, told him that there was an understanding reached between the commissioners of the United States and Canada that the alien labor law should remain in abeyance. In respect to this arrangement Mr. John Ross Robertson, M. P., read in the House of Commons an interview with Inspector DeBarre in Buffalo, in which that officer emphatically declared that the United States alien labor law had not been suspended and would not be suspended but was still being enforced. The Toronto Star, a strong supporter of the Government, in its issue of August 17, 1899, has the following editorial:

"The attention of the Government, which affects blissful ignorance of violations of the alien labor law, is drawn to an incident at an inquest last night in Hinico, where among the witnesses were Italian navvies working on the Grand Trunk Railway, one of whom admitted, in reply to a juror, that he had been hired in the United States to come here to work as a trackman, also that he and other Italians, among whom was the deceased, received passes to come to Toronto. This is not the first time the Star has called attention to the matter; this is not the first time the Government has been informed of similar violations of the law which is being held in abeyance on an understanding with the United States, but to which the United States does not live up. These Italian laborers do not make good citizens. They rarely make citizens of any sort; they are birds of passage and they take the work which should go to men living in the country and who make their homes here. In view of the era of extensive railway construction upon which Canada is entering, the alien labor law is a most desirable measure if it is to be enforced, and the matter calls for the Government's attention."

The publication of these facts did not arouse the Government to action and alien laborers were free to come into Canada just when and where they pleased.

The Hamilton Herald of Thursday, November 22, 1899, says: "The Dominion alien labor law remains suspended. In fact, it never was enforced, and for this non-enforcement the lie that the United States alien labor law is suspended has been the excuse."

To the foregoing strong statement, the Ottawa Evening Journal, another independent newspaper, in its issue of November 4, 1899, makes the following addition: "'Lie' is a very strong word. But we really do not feel competent to take exception to its use in this case. Perhaps one should be grateful that Dellarry does not prevent the engagement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to make nice speeches in Chicago and other places. Anyway, what do a few poor devils of Canadian workingmen matter? It is only the British Government which declines to submit to injustice to a single British citizen, though the protest must take the Empire into war."

The Government is thus in the position of putting an act upon the statutes of the Dominion, and has made a farce of it. They never honestly tried to enforce the law. Perhaps the most glaring instance of their not enforcing the law is their employment of American engineers and surveyors in their surveys on the Grand Trunk Pacific road. The motive of those in charge of that particular branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific service seems to be "No Canadians need apply." The evidence of Mr. Kyle, the engineer in charge, taken on the point, is as follows: "The policy of the company is to use Canadians and Englishmen wherever we can do so consistently, but we think later on we will have to import some American brains to carry out the thing successfully. We are in the unpleasant position that we find it necessary to fill minor positions with natives and we are thus rather handicapped." Mr. Kyle, as far as we know, is still in the employ of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

REFORMS TO BE CARRIED OUT.

With More Leisure the Worker Will Take Active Part.

There are great reforms to be carried out in the United States; with more leisure the worker will take an active part in securing the resultant benefits for the people. We are told that Australia and New Zealand have enjoyed the eight-hour day for years, and that the changes that have taken place in those countries have not been detrimental to any business except that of making tramps—an industry that has nearly disappeared. In England one of the largest employers of labor, known the world over as a maker of guns and builder of warships, Sir W. Armstrong, a bitter opponent of the nine-hour day in his time, admitted ultimately that as a result of shorter hours his men's condition was bettered. More of his men and boys "attended night schools and technical classes than ever before, and the shorter day has a beneficial effect on their morals; it has proved a blessing to all, and if my signature would change it to the old order of things I would not do it." Fain would one agree with the prediction of a well known labor man, Isaac Cowen, of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, when he wrote: "Man's toil, aided by machinery, will be a pleasure, as the hours will be reduced according to the increased capacity of the machine to produce. It is the machine that makes the shorter day a necessity, and not the shorter day that makes the machine a necessity, as there are thousands of willing workers unemployed at the best of times with our present long hours."

The union printers think that a little leisure every day, for pleasure or recreation, for mental cultivation, and for the society of their families, is desirable. They have aspirations that will not be denied. They know that they produce more than they formerly did; the machine and better system have brought about this. In the few places where wages have been raised the impelling cause of the increase has been the economic conditions obtaining. Therefore, while the printer does not ask for more money, he asks for its equivalent, which perhaps the employer will be better able to give, as improved working methods will enable him to make up the loss.—Typographical Journal.

HON. MR. SIFTON AND SOME DEALS

Mail and Empire.

"That in the opinion of this convention the sales of public lands of the Dominion should be to actual settlers only, and not to speculators, upon reasonable terms of settlement, and in such areas as can be reasonably occupied and cultivated by the settler." Sifton, Defender of the Faith.

The foregoing resolution was unanimously adopted by the Liberal convention of 1893, and became plank No. 6, on which the party went into office three years later. Among those who voted for its adoption was Hon. Clifford Sifton. When Mr. Sifton became Minister of the Interior it was into his hands that this sacred principle was confided. It applied to his department more closely than to all the others combined. His colleagues in the Cabinet might well cheer for plank No. 6, but to puts its noble sentiments in equally noble deeds was left for Mr. Sifton. The Minister early made preparations for the work before him, by appointing to the department his intimate friends, men on whose devotion to his own interests he could depend. Thus equipped he was ready to sally forth in defence of plank No. 6 whenever it might be assailed.

THE YUKON SCANDALS.

The first evidence of Hon. Mr. Sifton's activities in this matter was provided by the Yukon sensation, which attained wider notoriety than any Canadian political exposure in a generation. It was at this time that the gold fields of the North began to attract prospectors and settlers from all over the world. Among the earliest arrivals in the Canadian Eldorado were a number of henchmen from the Department of the Interior. Presumably they were there as Government officers, but later developments proved only too clearly that they were mere jackals for the big men "higher up." They staked out locations by the score, in defiance of the law of the department. Many of them amassed sudden wealth while ostensibly mere civil servants. Such a scandal grew out of their operations that the story reached Europe and became a topic of conversation wherever the Yukon gold fields were discussed. The London Times, the greatest of the world's journals, sent out a commissioner, especially to investigate the matter, with the result that it was established beyond a doubt that the officials of the department had been guilty of the grossest abuse of their official positions. In the Federal Parliament the Conservative party demanded an official investigation, but the Government refused, and so no more than a corner of the veil was lifted which concealed, in the words of the greatest English journal, these "unparalleled robberies."

MR. SIFTON'S BROTHER-IN-LAW.

While these scandals had utterly discredited the Government in the North, and had given to the politics of Canada a new and sinister word—"Siftonism"—the famous plank No. 6 was being broken into kindling wood in the North-West Territories. When the Conservative party left office there remained, as a regulation for the sale of timber limits, the following clause:

"All licenses to cut timber shall be disposed of by public competition."

This valuable safeguard against one sort of grafting was set aside in 1898, and a new provision adopted which permitted the Minister to dispose of licenses as he saw fit. As the first fruits of the new method we had the Burrows deal, which was enough to disgrace the administrative record of three Ministers but one which the people of Dauphin have an opportunity of punishing, for Mr. Theodore A. Burrows is the Liberal candidat in that riding. Mr. Theodore A. Burrows is the brother-in-law of Hon. Clifford Sifton, and he had no difficulty in securing a large timber grant. Ever under the lax regulation which Mr. Sifton had substituted for the Conservative provision, Mr. Burrows' permit was illegal, for he did not have the timber manufactured at a saw mill, as the Act stipulated. Nevertheless, Mr. Burrows got his permit, and proceeded to cut timber for the Dauphin Railway and Canal Company. His dues paid to the Government amounted to $3,632, which was supposed to represent a fair price for the timber sold. Mr. Burrows for this sum obtained 1,523 fence posts, 1,730 cords of wood, 2,318 telegraph poles, 4,786 feet of piling, and 98,372 railway ties, to say nothing of plank No. 6 in the Liberal platform. For the ties alone Mr. Burrows received $24,593. There was a fortune in this deal for some one and there seems no reason to believe that the brothers-in-law were out of pocket. This matter also came up in Parliament, and an investigation was asked for, but refused. Now the good citizens of Dauphin have an opportunity of passing an opinion on Mr. Burrows.

THE SASKATCHEWAN STEAL.

Later still we have the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company scandal, in direct and flagrant violation of plank No. 6 in letter, as the Burrows deal was in spirit. This company is officered by American speculators and Canadian politicians, among the latter Mr. A. J. Adamson, who is at present a Sifton candidate for Parliament. All through Manitoba and the North-West the Government owns vast blocks of territory not yet settled upon. This land is disposed of in quarter-section and half-section lots to genuine settlers, who are required to pay a nominal sum—a dollar an acre—and do some improvements. In the Saskatchewan Valley there was a block of 250,000 acres of land thus reserved for settlers. One day the news came that this prairie principality hod been sold to the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company at the settlers' price of a dollar an acre. So unparalleled a proceeding called for an investigation, but again a Conservative motion to this effect was voted down. Bread was asked for, and a stone in the shape of an excuse, was given. The Government claimed that had this deal not been put through the land could not have been sold, and that the company was bound to place a certain number of settlers upon it. This ridiculous defence was made in the face of the facts that settlers were pouring into the district, and that the Saskatchewan Company had already sold thousands of acres of the land at from $5 to $8 an acre! And according to the sworn statement of a Government official, these prices were received for the inferior part of the land. In other words, the Department of the Interior had conspired with the land company to "hold up" the settler to the tune of $5 an acre.

It is estimated that the proceeds of this colossal robbery will amount to more than $1,500,000 which will be divided among Hon. Mr. Sifton's friends.

CANADA'S AUDITOR APPEALS TO PEOPLE

"I have withdrawn my application for superannuation. What has actuated me in so doing is that the subject of my difference with the Government is now before the electors of Canada. They will say, either directly or indirectly, whether I was right in holding that the Audit Act should be submitted to a committee of Parliament to determine what, if any, changes should be made in the measure."

Thus spoke John Lorn McDougall in the Audit Office at Ottawa on Wednesday evening last. This is a direct appeal to the people of Canada against the attempt of the Laurier Government to impair and practically to nullify the important work of the Auditor-General. Such an appeal from an officer responsible to Parliament, but not to the Government he is required to watch, is absolutely unique. But circumstances of the most extraordinary character have forced this course on Mr. McDougall. The Ministers have adopted a course which to a man of high character required by Parliament to be absolutely impartial is repugnant and intolerable. Mr. McDougall has either to see his important office reduced to a mere farce, or submit his protest to the country and await its verdict. He has chosen the latter course.

MR. M'DOUGALL AND HIS WORK.

With the circumstances under which Mr. McDougall assumed his office twenty-six years ago the country is familiar. He had sat in Parliament as a Liberal member, supporting Mr. Alexander Mackenzie. South Renfrew was his constituency. The plan for a national audit, independent of the Government, mooted by Mr. Mackenzie, was framed into legislation by the skilful hand of Mr. Edward Blake. It was designed to afford the greatest possible assistance to a conscientious Government and an efficient check upon a dishonest one. Mr. Mackenzie knew the need of such a restraint. In his graphic but despairing letter he tells of the difficulties of guarding the treasury. "Friends," said Mr. Mackenzie, "expect to be benefited by offices they are unfit for, by contracts they are not entitled to, by advances not earned. Enemies ally themselves with friends, and push the friends to the front. Some attempt to storm the office. Some dig trenches at a distance and approach in regular siege form. I feel like the besieged lying on my arms night and day." It was to help the resistance of this siege that the Auditor-General's office was created. Mr. McDougall worked conscientiously and well. Shortly after he took office the Conservatives came into power. There never was a hitch between the Auditor-General and a Conservative Government. On the contrary, Mr. McDougall, Liberal though he is, has publicly testified to the constant assistance and encouragement he has received from Conservative Governments.

"ADVANCES NOT EARNED."

It was when his political friends or former days came back into office that the troubles of Mr. McDougall began. Let us take a typical case or two, for it is impossible to go into them all. The Laurier Government voted a subsidy of 15 per cent. to a bridge at Sorel, Quebec. Mr. Prefontaine, now Minister of Marine, soon afterwards presented a bill representing that the bridge had been built at a cost of $213,000, and claiming a subsidy thereon of $36,000. The Auditor-General disputed the honesty of the statement. He went to work and investigated the matter, with the result that he found that the actual expenditure had been only $98,171. The subsidy on this would be only $14,725, or $22,000 less than the Government had ordered to be paid. The Auditor-General refused to issue a check for that sum, and compelled Mr. Prefontaine and his friends to abate their claim by $22,000. Here was a direct attempt to get an unwarranted sum from the treasury thwarted by the strenuous intervention of the Auditor.

THE CORNWALL CONTRACT.

Another instance of the Auditor's recent work is worth remembering. When the Laurier Government took office, Mr. W. P. Davis was under contract to supply light and power for the Cornwall Canal. The sum to be paid was $15,860 a year. The Laurier Government made a new arrangement, whereby the contractor was to be paid for services not rendered. By this means the contractor was to have $52,575 from the public treasury per annum. The contract was to run for 79 years. Under the Conservative contract the sum to be paid was $1,253,000; under the Laurier contract we were to pay $4,153,405, or a gratuitous increase of $2,900,375. Here, again, Mr. McDougall interfered. He claimed the right to investigate, and refused to sign checks for "advances not earned." He was promptly overruled by the Government, which ordered him to sign the check. Finding, however, afterwards that the thing was too indefensible, the Ministers secured a modification of the contract, whereby we save to the tune of $1,026,625.

WAR AGAINST THE AUDITOR.

Then began the Government's war against the Auditor. Mr. Fielding led the attack by introducing a bill to enable the Government to pass its accounts through without reference to the Auditor-General. The proposal created intense indignation through the country, so that it was abandoned, or, at all events, postponed. But the fight against the Auditor-General was maintained in another way. The Treasury Board—a committee of the Government, composed of Cabinet Ministers—has authority to hear and decide objections raised by the Auditor-General. This committee, for years a judicial tribunal, was degraded into a partisan caucus. It took upon itself to pass judgment upon the Auditor without listening to his arguments and without giving reasons for its decisions. Obstructions of other kinds were put in the way of an audit. Facts and documents were withheld, and subordinate officers were encouraged to raise every obstacle imaginable. In this extremity the Auditor-General appealed to Parliament for protection. He submitted a draft bill calculated to make his office effective. But the Government still resisted his efforts and through its majority rejected the proposed reform.

APPEALING TO THE PEOPLE.

The Auditor-General then handed in his resignation as a protest against the conduct of the Government. This resignation has been held by the Ministers in abeyance because they fear the effect it will produce on the public. Their intention was evidently to silently dispose of Mr. McDougall after the election. But the Auditor-General has thwarted the scheme. He has now withdrawn the resignation and has invited the people to pass judgment on his case. The removal of the Auditor, or the impairment of the audit, would alike be a prelude to further steals. The preservation of the audit in increased efficiency is the only way to safeguard the treasury.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

SIR WILFRID'S BOASTS

Dissected by Hon. G. E. Foster in His Toronto Speech

"Then Sir Wilfred got off another phrase. Here it is: 'Canada in 1896 was a name scarcely ever pronounced beyond our limits'—don't faint now, any of you; that is what he really said. It makes no difference whether it is true or not; it is a picturesque phrase, and he hangs it up and floats it out. He gave three reasons why Canada, whose name was not mentioned outside our limits in 1896, is now in the lips of the world.

REASONS HE DIDN'T GIVE.

"There were two reasons that he did not give. First, we will take the three that he gave. The first was the Imperial preference. Then he added: 'Mr. Foster said the other day that we stumbled on a British preference.' I did. Never was a truer word spoken. (Applause.) I call Sir Wilfred himself as witness. 'When that bill was going through Parliament did you not get up and in your speech upon it, did you not say that the motto "Canada for the Canadians" was now widened, it Britain alone, but the commerce of the world"—not the commerce of Great Britain alone, but the commerceof the world? Did not your finance Minister, Mr. Fielding, get up and say, "I declare to you that this is not a preference for England, it is a preference for all the nations of the world that will take advantage of it? And did not Sir Richard Cartwright declare over and ever again the same? And when I twitted him just a little because of his deserting his old ideal of reciprocity with the United States, he said to me, "Mr. Speaker, Mr. Foster may find out before he is much older that although this is a little longer way around, it is the way round to get reciprocity with the United States of America."' (Laughter.) Under that tariff legislation thirty nations in the world put their goods into Canada at a lower rate of duty, whilst we did not get a single pound of our goods into any one of those countries for one single cent of remission upon the duties we paid. Then Mr. Chamberlain came and said: 'Under the existing treaties it is impossible for you to do that; repeal your legislation, or make your preference good for Great Britain alone.' Then they were in familiar phrase, on the horns of a dilemma. In order not to lose their prestige, they restricted it entirely to Great Britain, and that is how they stumbled into the preference. (Cheers.) The second great reason why Canada is now on the list of the world was because they stood up against Emperor William and defied him to his face—bearded him in his den or what other place they found him, I don't know. (Laughter.) They said: 'The Germans would not give us fair play; they wanted to get into our markets at the low rate, and they put up a prohibitive tariff against us, and we conceived the splendidly constructive idea of just hitting them a slap on the same place that they hit us, and to say to them "let us into your market at even rates or we will put the duties upon your goods that come here."' It was the right thing to do, but, gentlemen, that Government was three years in doing it. Now, the other thing that makes Canada known on the lips of the world is the transcontinental railway, this newest baby of all, borne out of due season. (Laughter.)

A GENTLE REMINDER.

"But before I take up these there were two other reasons that Sir Wilfred knew mighty well, and one thing that made Canada known on the lips of the world was the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1886, the construction of a line of steamships to China and Japan, and the splendid advertisement of that railway, that tickets could be sold in London for Hong Kong and for the Japanese capital all the way through Canadian territory on one of the finest lines of transportation that the world produced. (Cheers.) There was another reason, also. He never touched it. He did not say that one of the greatest instrumentalities in making Canada known to the world, and knitting her with bonds of the most intimate friendly feeling with every member of theBritish Empire, was Canada's action—or rather the action of her brave volunteers—in defence of the Empire in far-distant Africa. (Cheers.) When that keen, white, vivid flame of bursting patriotism swept over this country, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, in a moment, it warmed the inner cords of the heart of the Empire from one bound of it to the other. The very moment that our men set forward on their 7,000-mile journey, and there in the distant plains and mountains of Africa showed themselves side by side the equals of the most seasoned troops in the Empire, and fought with glory and with valor, and with adaptation, and with discrimination—(cheers)—then Canada's name was spoken, and in red letters, her name went everywhere. In that, fateful year of 1889 things happened. From July to Sept. 30th colony after colony, denendency after dependency proffered their troops to the British Government to help save the flag and the Empire in South Africa. Where was Canada from July to Sept. 30th? Dumb as an oyster, while her people were seething and asking the reason why. No word from Ottawa until on the 4th of October of that year Sir Wilfred sent his decision, and his message went on every wire in Canada:—'We have no authority to send troops out of Canada; our volunteers are meant only for the defence of Canada itself; besides that, we have no appropriation and therefore we cannot answer.' He closed his mouth, he closed the doors of his Cabinet, and with that pronouncement tingling on every wire in Canada, he went away to Chicago to speak for some society in the City of Chicago.

FORCED TO CLIMB DOWN.

"But, sir, those wires had not reacher the outermost parts of our country before they grew hotter, fired with return messages. The Mayor of almost every city in Canada, municipal bodies, Boards of Trade, indignant individuals, military authorities, bombarded Ottawa with their telegrams of indignant remonstrance. Then things became warm. Tarte, you know said, afterwards that they used to fight like blazes. (Laughter.) About that time I imagine that blazes would scarcely express the intensity of the fighting that was going on. (Laughter.) The outcome of it was that when the people of this country aimed their gun, steady, strong, true, with their hand on the trigger, the coon came down. (Great laughter.) The volunteers were allowed to go, and then the force and strength and power of the sentiment of the country sent that Government on against the will and the decision of Sir Wilfred Laurier, and the soldiers fought as their brothers from every clime on the sands and in the mountains of Africa for the British flag, which in that part of our dominions was threatened. (Cheers.)

AN OPEN LETTER.

WHon. Mr. Tarte Writes to the Montreal Daily Herald.

Montreal, Oct. 19.—The Herald this evening publishes the following open letter to that journal from Hon. Mr. Tarte:—

Sir:—May I ask you the privilege of a few lines in the Herald?

So, you are sure, "dead" sure:

1st—That I could not be elected in any Quebec constituency.

2nd—That I have arrived, however reluctantly, at the same conclusion.

3rd—That, as a consequence of my long deferred action, the Conservatives all over the country cannot fail to revise their estimates.

Perhaps you will be good enough to at least, permit me to disagree with you. Indeed, I believe, I verily believe, that it would have been an easy thing for me to get elected in St. Mary's division, and also in other ridings which were offered to me. A large number of Liberals, or rather citizens who voted for me in 1900, offered repeatedly to me their support.

But whether I could or could not be elected, is after all a minor question. The Canadian parliament will do very well without me, and I hope to do fairly well without it.

You cannot fail to know that what you call my long deferred action, has been, on the contrary, a forgone conclusion long ago. Parliament was not dissolved, and there was no reason why I should have announced every day that my intention was not to remain in public life. Those who have lived in my intimacy, amongst them some of my former colleagues, know very well that I was longing for the day when I could come back to journalism, which I have always liked dearly. I do not run this year as a candidate, because it suits my tastes and purposes. Life is short, and I do not know why I should not do what pleases me better. I have nothing more to say on that point.

UNFAIR TO TARTE.

Don't you think you are most unfair to me when you write that I took advantage of Sir Wilfred Laurier's illness and of his absence to "begin making speeches in which I recommended a prompt return to a high protective tariff?"

I do not mean in any way to be offensive. But I must be permitted to qualify as slanderous, and at the same time preposterous, the accusation which, not for the first time, has been leveled against me by the Herald and others. My position in the Laurier cabinet was not an inferior one. I could have remained a minister as long as the Liberal party would have been in office.

Everybody knew, from the prime minister to the humblest man in the rank and file of the Liberal party, that I was a protectionist. Over and over again had I expressed my sentiments and stated my views in the house, outside of it, in the presence of the prime minister, etc. In point of fact, I represented in the cabinet the protectionist idea openly and fearlessly. What I said in Sir Wilfred Laurier's absence, I have said repeatedly in his presence, or to his knowledge.

What personal interest could I have served by going back on the prime minister? Speaking from an exclusively common sense standpoint, how could such a policy advance my ambition, if I had any? No; that pretext has been invented on Sir Wilfred Laurier's return from England. I know that his mind, for a time at any rate, has been poisoned by certain parties whose purposes are not a secret to me.

If I had trespassed on the proprieties of my official position, how is it that Sir Richard Cartwright, who was acting as prime minister, never intimated to me any reproach, never gave me any hint that I was going too far. How is it that the Liberal associations, that is the Liberal members of parliament, welcomed me with addresses, banquets, etc.? How is it that a man of such a high standing as Attorney General Longley, from Nova Scotia, openly sided with me in a letter to the public press?

Finally, how is it that Sir Wilfred Laurier, for whom it would have been easy to communicate with me over the wires, never showed a sign of disapproval? Sir Wilfred knew my personal friendship for him. When myself and other Conservatives joined hands with him, he had been in the minority for eighteen long years. If he thought that I was making a mistake, would it not have been his duty, the duty of a leader and of a true friend, to warn me?

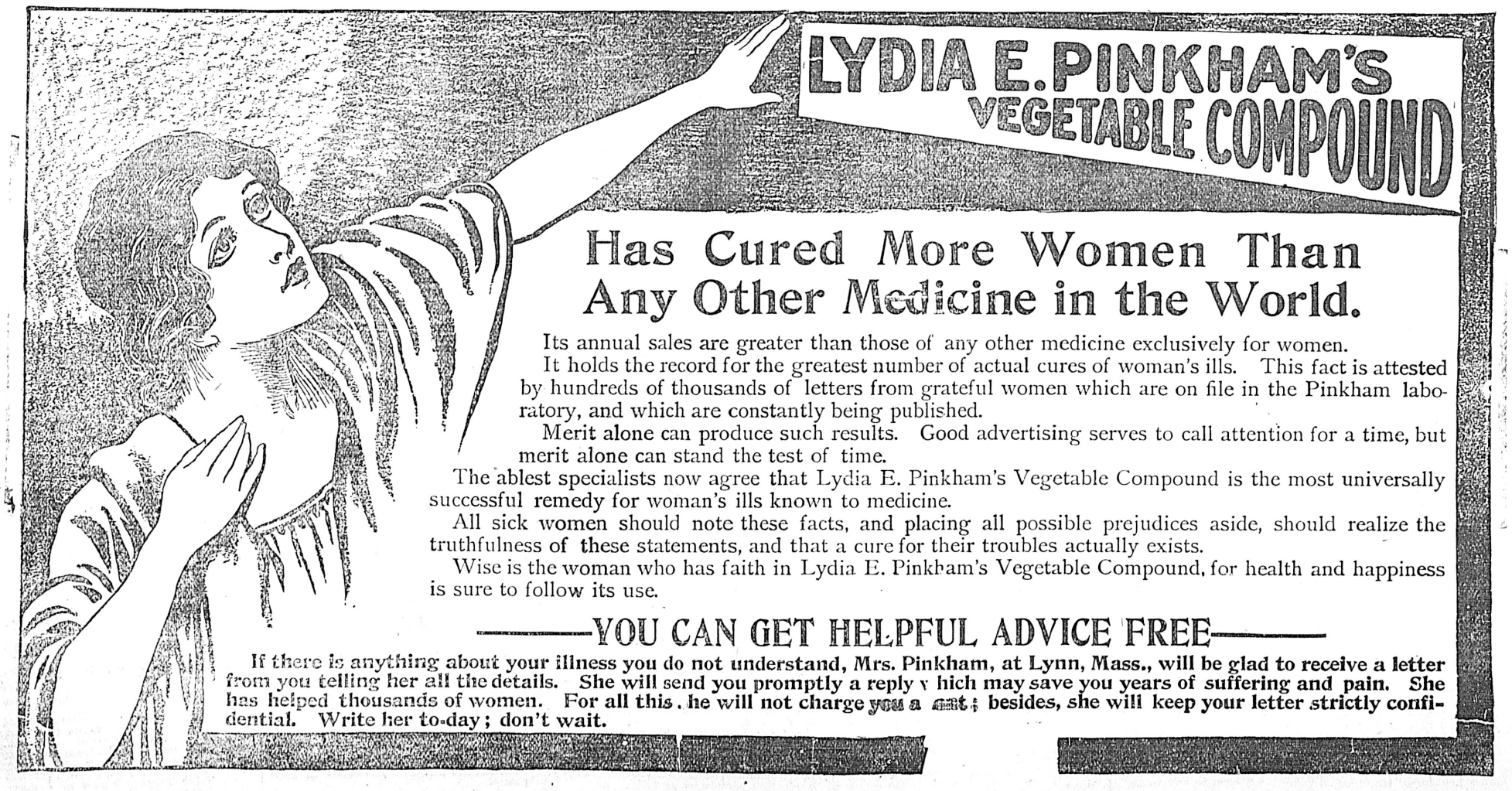
I have no desire of adding any new elements of discussion or discord in the campaign. There are enough of those already. I, then, will content myself in defending my reputation and my honor against such insinuations as those that you have so unfairly made against me. Believe me, sincerely yours, — J. ISRAEL TARTE.

The game of chess is still included in the curriculum of Russian schools.

By Lord Kitchener's orders soldiers who fall victims to phthisis are now sent home from India.

GRIEF CAUSES LOSS OF VOICE.

A peculiar incident occurred at Highland Park in connection with the death of Daniel Cole, who was struck by an electric car at Ravinia a few weeks ago. His daughter, Mrs. Edward Zimner, was so affected by grief and wept so much that she lost the use of her vocal organs and cannot even whisper. She has consulted several doctors, but they all tell her that her voice will return only after a long rest.—Chicago Chronicle.



SOFT FABRICS THAT CLING

DARK & LIGHT COLORS PLAIN & EMBROIDERED IN GAUZE & CHIFFON

AFTERNOON of CRÊPE DE CHINE

CHIFFON GOWN TRIMMED WITH FLOUNCES OF SPANGLE LACE

DINNER GOWN of NET WITH TRIMMING of SPANGLES AND GOLD EMBROIDERY

FASHIONS in fabrics change quite as often as do fashion's designs for gowns, wraps, hats, &c., but, fortunately, the laws are not so strict concerning them. Then, too, if some one fabric has proved itself satisfactory it will remain in fashion for several seasons in succession, although it will not be ranked among the new materials.

This winter there are so many different materials to choose from and it is so very bewildering to try to decide among them all that when any favorite of many years' standing, like chiffon or crêpe de Chine, makes its appearance it is greeted with relieved enthusiasm. Chiffon is a fabric that has had an unprecedented success since it first made its appearance. Spring and summer, autumn and winter find it eagerly sought for as trimming and as material for the entire gown. The range of colorings is endless, and every season sees new weaves and patterns furnished. Chiffon cloth, for instance, is one of the most exquisite materials imaginable, and, although introduced first for spring and summer gowns, is now in great demand for winter ones also. Chiffonette for house and evening gowns and for waists is most popular and is a charming material that, in spite of its fragile appearance, is most practical and satisfactory.

Crêpe de Chine is like chiffon in that it is always fashionable and suitable for both summer and winter gowns. This winter the fad is for the satin finish effects, which under a variety of new names still retains enough semblance of the original to make it seem like an old friend, and certainly no material ever woven can be draped into more graceful and becoming folds.

The fashions so far exhibited as the leading styles for this winter are far more complex than they have been for a long time. Much more trimming than was used last year is considered necessary in even the simplest gown, and blending contrasts of color are requisite. So much attention is paid also to becoming lines that clothes are more than ever a bewildering problem even when expense does not enter into the question, and when all that has to be consulted is individual taste. First and foremost the amount of material required to make the full skirts necessitates choosing what will not take up too much room and make the figure look too bulky. The soft-finished cloths drape well and the chiffon cloths best of all. Yards and yards of crêpe de Chine can be used in the manufacture of the modern skirt without adding perceptibly to the width of the hips, and the soft finished silks and satins can also be made up in the same fashion. Even velvets are now so woven that they can follow the prevailing fashion of full skirts and big sleeves without adding to the size of the wearer to any unfashionable extent, as the old-time velvet would most surely have done.

Light Weight Fabrics Popular.

For afternoon and evening wear there is a great demand for all the light weight fabrics, the transparent and the clinging, both in light and dark shades. One of the smartest models this season for a gown suitable to wear in the house in the afternoon is made either in the satin finish crêpe de Chine or chiffon cloth, the color one of the new shades of brown with more than a slight tinge of mustard, and the trimming bands of embroidered velvet of a darker shade of brown. The shirred or pleated skirts that are so cleverly constructed as to fit quite close about the hips and yet be exaggeratedly wide around the foot show to greatest advantage in the soft, clinging materials. Whether so hung that there is an unbroken line from waist to hem, or with rows of shirring quite wide apart, this model requires a lot of width and flare around the foot of the skirt and would be quite too heavy and clumsy if made in anything but a soft finish material.

Chiffon gowns are not, or rather have not been considered heretofore, appropriate for street wear in the winter season, but in these days, when every fashionable woman is expected to go about in her own carriage, there is really no fabric that can be deemed impossible for even the coldest weather. One of the most expensive and favorite model gowns for this winter is of the new shade of blue in a heavy chiffon. The skirt is made very wide, with a decided hint of crinoline and with many small pleated ruffles each headed with a band of sable. The coat of blue velvet, loose from the shoulders, but curved in at the sides, is embroidered down the fronts and around the edge with silk and tiny silver spangles and is finished with a band of sable around the entire coat. At first glance there seems something most incongruous about the fur trimmed chiffon skirt, but the effect of the whole costume is essentially harmonious and complete.

Ball gowns of these sheer materials are exceedingly smart this year as well as those of satin and soft finished silk. The lace net and tulle forms that have been fashionable for years are again in style this winter, but there are, of course, many new designs and effects. The finer sorts of laces are for the most part thought smarter than the heavier, but in some instances the two are combined and the result is most satisfactory. Spangled nets and tulles are entirely different in effect from last season and the use of colored and iridescent spangles is much more fashionable than last season.

No matter how fine may be the lace or how effective the pattern of it the craze for elaborate effects is carried out in the embroidery and spangling. The design of the lace to its most minute detail is outlined with tiny silver spangles, not paillettes, or is elaborated with colored ribbons. A yellow lace gown with a pattern of roses through the lace is immensely improved by the flounces being raised with the narrow pink ribbons that are so cleverly worked into the meshes of the lace itself.

The flounced effects so fashionable this season are also made more marked by having embroidery of steel and jet, silver or gold, as the case may be, around the lower part of the flounce. Crystal beads and colored beads are also used in this same fashion, the upper part of the skirt being left plain. If the net used be white or cream a most charming effect is secured by the gown being made over a colored lining, some exquisite pale shade or pink or blue; then with the flounce spangled with blue or pink beads interspersed with the pointed silver or gold spangles the gowns look exceedingly smart. A bertha to match the flounce embroidered in the same fashion is the smartest trimming for the waist and makes a difference between the spangled satin and the spangled lace gowns, the former being trimmed with the satin itself, embroidered and arranged in draped folds with only a band of spangled satin or passementerie just around the shoulders.

A charmingly dainty gown of figured net is embroidered with gold spangles [illegible] arranged in small [illegible] which show out the design of the net in [illegible] flower. Then on the three lace ruffles which finish the skirt around the foot and in which the pattern is of more elaborate design, the spangles are put much closer, giving a more solid appearance.

On one favorite model for an evening gown bands of lace insertion outline the seams; the design is worked in gold spangles, while the body of the skirt remains plain. Around the hem of the skirt are two wide bands of the insertion with the gold spangles. This is a favorite model, for it gives the long lines and makes the wearer look fashionably slender. If it is desired to have more of a flare ruffles of spangled lace or a deep flounce are used in place of the bands.

A white lace gown, the lace much on the plan of the blonde lace of olden time, is exquisitely dainty trimmed with lace ruffles spangled with bright blue, while the waist, finished with two spangled ruffles that join both bertha and sleeves together, is decidedly novel and most becoming to any one who can wear blue.

Crêpe de Chine Still a Favorite.

Crêpe de Chine evening gowns are among the most expensive and elaborate of the season, and the cream white and ivory white are the more fashionable colors. The trimming of lace, either in insertions or appliqué, is in the most elaborate order, and the lace is quite a deep écru. Then besides the lace there are silver and gold spangles and often shirred bands of silk or satin. One charming gown has a design of snowballs embroidered on the crêpe de Chine, the petals of the flowers in satin, the stems in silver paillettes. Between the flowers are insertions and bands of the écru lace outlined with the smallest of spangles. The waist has a deep bertha of tucked white net with shirred band of satin, and the same embroidery of snowballs, spangles and lace, but here again the spangles outline the lace at the edge, but are not embroidered on it. As can readily be imagined this style of gown is expensive and at first would scarcely seem to be worth the price asked, but the coloring and work are so exquisite that it has easily attained to the front rank of smart models for the winter.

Colored embroidery or chiffon, mousseline de soie or net is immensely fashionable this winter. The ribbon hat combined with the silk embroidery is perhaps the most effective of all and is certainly the most novel. Garlands or wreaths of flowers, rather than single blossoms, are the fashion and there is great variety in the manner in which the embroidery is used. On one model there is a stiff conventionalized design of yellow flowers just around the hem and the same flowers trim the bertha. The material of the gown is chiffon, made to look even more transparent by entre deux of fine malines lace in cross bands at irregular intervals. Another design has several small ruffles edged with malines lace and trimmed (the flounces) also with malines insertion, but the upper part of the skirt is much more elaborate in design with rows of tucks, insertions of malines, and then over all garlands of pink roses, of most exquisitely natural coloring in the narrow ribbon nub combined with the silk embroidery. On a bertha made of lace and chiffon combined is again the embroidery, while a rich pointed bodice of deeper pink panne velvet intensifies the color of the roses. These gowns are quite different from any of last year's designs and both in style and coloring are certain to be favorite models not only for the winter but for some time to come. The fashion will not become too popular, for to be carried out succesfully it demands the best of material and work, two most expensive items.

Lavishly Trimmed Lace Gowns.

Black lace and net gowns are much more lavishly trimmed than last season, and it would seem as though there were great danger of these becoming altogether too heavy in consequence. A black net gown, elaborate in itself to start with, on account of the long rows of shirring on the upper part of the skirt and the three shirred flounces, is trimmed with a heavy yellow lace, which is put on in long points between the shirring around the top of the ruffles and is further embellished by the lace being outlined with a narrow thread of gold. At regular intervals, perhaps a foot apart, the upper ruffle is caught up with a spray of red roses—one rose, a bud and a few leaves. The low cut waist is finished with a deep pointed bertha of the net, pleated, and on this is again the yellow lace in deep points, outlined with the gold thread, and on the left shoulder is a cluster of the red roses. The gown is a most effective one, and although to a conservative taste is may seem too gaudy and overelaborate, it is extremely becoming to a tall brunette and infinitely more effective and more youthful looking than if made altogether of the black net unrelieved by the yellow lace.

Black net spangled in blue is shown among the new materials, but as yet has not received the approval of the world at large, embroidered chiffon and net being though smarter. There are many exquisite shades and qualities in both chiffon and crêpe de Chine that in strong contrast with the elaborate gowns just described are made up without any trimming save the fichu or bertha of lace or embroidery. In all the pale tints these plainer gowns are very smart and have more than a hint of graceful or artistic lines to make them popular.

Life History of the Immemorial Wedding Present.

DID you ever hear of the famous glass dress made for the Infanta Eulalia, or the wonderful cut glass service owned by George W. Childs and of the famous punch bowl, decorated with the Stars and Stripes, presented to the late President McKinley? All these are American creations, triumphs of the glass blower's art and justly excite pride, not alone on account of their beauty, but that this ancient craft of glass making should reach perfection in a new country.

Such a world of history lies behind our modern glass creations! Venice leads the world in this art, Bohemia won a distinction inseparable from the name, Egypt, Rome and Germany all figure in its history, for nobody knows how glass originated, it is so old and honored. Before the landing of the fathers at Plymouth Rock a little glass factory in the country made bottles, and as intercourse grew with the Indians facilities for making beads were added. When the Revolution came necessity made another change in glass making, and to-day we lead the world in rare cut glass productions. Only within the last fifty years has our country produced sand fine enough to make superior glass. This is found in few places, the Berkshire Hills being one, and a sand pile of the whiteness and fineness required is worth a fortune.

It is the mixing of this sand with different bases, red lead, potash, saltpetre, zinc, as the case may require, that forms the first secret of cut glass making. The mixing rooms in which this first process is started are interesting places, and the "mixer" is an important man. He knows the secrets of the bases, the compounds likely to result in certain hues and hardness. He makes the difference by his selection between the brilliant varieties and the common sort. Potash and soda render the glass more fusible; lime makes it harder and lead gives lustre. Oxide of lead is used for the finest glass, and great care is taken in every stage of its manufacture. It gives a clear tone when struck, and by adding metallic oxides the color can be changed to any desired shade.

It requires a temperature of 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit to flux a glass mixture—a heat not to be imagined. The prepared batch is put in a crucible or clay pot, which in itself is wonderful, for it is made by men who tread with bare feet on the clay for months and then mould it by hand, that no seam may appear. One finished pot costs one hundred dollars and the accident of a night may ruin it. The heat developed in this melting process is terrific, but cold air blasts in front of the furnace help the men to bear it, and great care is taken with the crucibles as well as melting mass.

After melting in the pot the product is an opaque mass, which can be shaped, but will not run, and which takes from thirty to forty hours to cool to a point where a "gatherer" can run a long, hollow iron pipe into it. The luminous mass instantly adheres to the cold iron, and by gently turning the rod the man can roll on the end as much of the molten glass as will make the object desired. This "gatherer" does nothing else but collect the varied masses and pass them on to others. Next comes a "blower," who, taking the pipe, blows into it, a bubble instantly appearing in the molten ball, which with constant turning, rolling to fit a mould and measuring with compasses turns out to be a bowl, a glass or a magnificent ornament fit for any table. This "blower" or servitor acquires wonderful skill and incidentally develops fine lungs, for it is a curious fact that machinery cannot do as well as a human being.

This process done the pieces must be annealed, for a draught of cold air will crack them instantly. To do this a boy carries the articles on an asbestos board to the firing room, where the small pieces are set in pans which are pulled with wireless chains from the hot to the cool end of the oven. Usually twenty-four hours are consumed in this process. Larger pieces are placed in kilns heated by hard wood fires, which are put out after thirty hours. Then the oven is sealed to prevent possible draughts, and the temperature gradually is decreased until at the end of a week the glass can be removed.

The piece of glass is now finished save for the cutting process, which has only been practicable since the introduction of steam. To-day the cutting of glass is as finished as the art of the lapidary. All pieces are rigidly inspected for flaws or imperfections and the imperfect ones rejected. The plain glassware that has been pronounced perfect is then given over to a cutter called a "rougher," who marks the main outline of the design on the outside of the smooth surface with a red pigment. The pattern is then roughed in with iron discs kept moist with a constant dripping of sand and water which comes from a canister suspended over the roughing wheel. Different wheels are used for different designs, but when it is remembered that the cutter depends upon his eye for much of the design the result is marvellous.

Another inspection for flaws follows the rough cutting before the piece is handed to the "smoother," who carefully goes over each line the cutter has made, doing the little diamonds and tops of stars entirely by his eye, with no markings or previous roughing. It requires the steadiest of nerves to do this delicate work, and one slip would be fatal to the rich glass. There is always danger of cutting the glass entirely through, and the depth to which the wheel must penetrate can only be determined by touch. In a thin table glass the operation is exceedingly delicate.

This process fits the glass for the polisher, who uses wooden wheels, sprinkled with a mixture of water and pumice stone, though the final polishing is given with felt wheels or cork. The last manipulation completes those exquisite works of art which we call cut glass, than which nothing more beautiful can be imagined. In other parts of the shop engraving is carried on, designs are cut as the worker advances and the well known "rock crystal" engraving is sometimes done, though this is not common on account of the expense.

Although the processes may seem hackneyed, there is in reality great interest in watching the making of glass. So artistically is cut glass worked out that in few other employments do we see the artisan more skillfully employed—sunlight grace, beauty and splendor of color, all radiant from a fine piece of cut glass. It is cosmopolitan; it lends itself to every environment. No board so simple but glass is suitable; none so stately but glass will adorn it. It finds its place at christenings, weddings and anniversaries. To men and women alike it is a delight and it graces every gift day.

THIS SEASON'S LACES.

MULTIFORM uses for lace this season make the ransacking of bureau drawers, work bags, trunks and all kinds of storage corners a profitable business. Any sort of lace can be utilized, heavy or fine, ancient or modern, black, white or yellow. If you have only a scrap you can use it in connection with ribbon for some sort of a neck piece. If a little more, it may do for a hat; one kind will serve for the crown and another for the brim. Allover lace hats for dressy occasions are as becoming as they are of the mode.

The felt or velvet hat may be given an up to date touch by the addition of a ruching of lace.

Lace joined by handwork makes the prettiest sort of an evening bodice. The girl who is clever at that sort of thing can get up a fancy waist for six or eight dollars that would cost her fifty in the shop.

Miss Intellectual---By Mere Man.

HERE is to the girl who wears her pompadour low to conceal the intellectual bump right in the middle of her forehead!

I met one such at an afternoon tea, where I was told that the dean of Gurton Hall or some such institution of learning for feminine England was to lecture on the education of present womankind as compared with that of the past. That was not quite the phraseology, but it doesn't matter.

While waiting for the educational storm to break I found refuge in a corner glorified with sofa cushions and Bagdad curtains, tailored to resemble couch covers. Men always meet such things at women's educational teas. I sidestepped a tabouret and nearly ran into the prettiest girl I had seen for many a day. I had been presented to her only a few minutes before in the midst of a maelstrom of Oolong and sandwiches with blue ribbons, and her name had sounded like the thrill of a humming bird, although I didn't remember it. We talked of operas at first and I gave my views on education, co and con.

"You are a deep thinker," she said, thoughtfully. "I do not believe that I ever heard any man express just such remarkable and interesting views on this subject. How brave of you to say such large and profound words without any hesitation!"

It was positively refreshing. I had found an oasis of girliness in a waste of educational cosey corner.

"How interesting it is," I said, "to meet one who is so free from the present ridiculous ideas of the new woman. To think that I came here to hear the pedagogical rustlings of a hedge fence and met you"—

"Hush, hush!" said she, laying a finger on her mouth and rising with a bewildering frou-frou. "What if she should hear?"

Then some one came for her, and the next thing that I knew she was being introduced as Miss Genevieve de Briggs, dean of St. Gurton's College, lecturer on feminine education and Montmorency professor of Oriental languages and a few other brain specialties which I have forgotten.

Looking back at this affair of the afternoon tea I am glad that it happened. It is good for man to be fooled just that way. If such a policy were pursued by all college girls the percentage of orange blossoms to daisy chains would be more to the bushel.

That reminds me of the experience of Willoughby Kicks, who was adjunct professor of the Assyrian Manifestations at the saltwater university of Purling Brook. He had come East to visit a college chum, with the intention of falling head over ears in love with the other fellow's sister. She was as pretty as the dean of Gurton's, and the years which she had put in at Vassar had to all appearances not removed any of the bloom from a cheek which reminded one of the fruit which preserves in its name the suggestion of Persia. She heard that Kicks was to arrive, and the first remark she made was, "Do you think I am going to let any chum of yours show that he knows more about Assyrian bygones than I do, even if he is an adjunct professor?"

She booked up on Bygones until it seemed as though she breathed Assyrian air and talked in clay tablets. Willoughby Kicks, A. M., found that life on the level of cuneiform inscriptions and buried Babylonian pavements was not for him. He forsook his chum's sister and married the daughter of a macadamized road contractor. I saw him coming back from Europe the other day with his family. He is now vice president of the Macadam Distributing and Overlaying Company and doesn't give a thought for the Vassar girl who studied Assyriology for the purpose of putting him to the blush, and is now reading Greek proofs in a publishing house. She wears double lensed glasses, and approaches all marriageable men even to this late day with a Sennacherib smile.

One of the greatest perils to matrimony in this age is the college girl who has not tact enough to conceal to some degree how perilously near she comes to knowing more than men. In fact, I think that when a woman goes in for books she absorbs more knowledge than her brothers. Whether she makes as much use of it or not depends upon circumstances, but usually she does not.

There are thousands of girls who know how to skate, but the truly wise one says, when an engaging youth asks if he may teach her to glide over the icy expanse, "How kind of you to teach me!" The wind disengages a little elfish lock, which blows against his cheek; the color comes and goes, and her eyes sparkle as she says, "How nice of you to teach me! I know that I shall learn rapidly under such able instruction."

Men do not care for women who know it all, for many have confided their doubts and fears along this line. The girl who can row better than a man can, or play baseball, or conjugate French verbs with more than masculine celerity, seldom wins on the matrimonial stage. The great stumbling block in the way of the college girl is not that she knows too much, but that she handles the clamp of knowledge like a spot light, instead of letting its rays gradually dawn upon darkened mankind after she has married one of the genus.

PERCIVAL SLATHERS.

Correct Shoes and Right Living

Quite an agitation has been developed lately in the cause of proper foot coverings. There is no doubt that poorly fitted shoes cause ill health, bad temper and a consequent train of evils, from loss of love and friendship to failures in business. No one with feet that ache is tempted to walk much for exercise, and so the fresh air cure is not appreciated, nor can any one with corns and bunions appear normal as regards temper and disposition. In spite of all these facts, which any person of average intelligence knows to be true, until recently little attention has been paid to the fit of shoes. People have purchased shoes of large manufactories that make all their shoes on one last irrespective of any idiosyncrasy different feet may possess, and men are beginning to suffer from this folly as well as women.

So great has been the mistake of attempting to crowd feet in too small and poorly fitted shoes that there are now men who follow the profession of making shoes for tender feet, and the amount of cork and various other things involved in the making makes this a profession by itself. Men and women alike suffer from this fault of poorly fitted shoes, but women are the worst offenders. The average woman would be ashamed to show her foot to the world, because it is so misshapen and distorted by badly fitted shoes and high heels. The only remedy for this is a rightly constructed shoe, built on scientific lines. Beauty in hand or foot comes from symmetry and use. No hand that does not show purpose in its expression is beautiful, no matter how faultlessly formed, nor is any foot beautiful, though free from disfigurements, that does not suggest motion, that intelligent, strong, flexible impulse which a finely poised body seems to radiate. This is to be seen in the foot of a small child before his feet are cramped into shoes that are made to cramp any foot, in the negroes of those islands that our so-called civilization has not reached and in the dancing girls of Eastern countries.

It is not to be seen in the foot of civilization. From infancy up the foot is cramped and hence robbed of freedom and calloused in parts. The foot is to be admired as much as any part of the body. Without it little can be accomplished in this world. Poets do not sing of it, but one artist novelist embodied it in prose, and it is worthy of a respect it does not get. Few actresses would be willing to show their feet on the stage, simply because they are misshapen from abuse.

There is no doubt that the determination of a perfect shoe is important. An analysis of points that concern a rightly constructed shoe was recently submitted to a commission to decide. The subject was arranged under sole, toe, heel, instep, strings and uppers. It was decided that the sole should be heavy enough to prevent stones or irregularities in the path to hurt the feet and should extend on either side. The toe should be broad enough to leave the foot absolutely unhampered and the heel should not be more than one inch high. The instep should be laced as in the army, diagonally across; the lining should be smooth and the heel should not extend to the rear, as this tends to weaken the foot.

A prominent physician who saw the result of the investigation and who has given the subject of the foot much study at once protested in writing that no shoe could fit properly with our present stockings. Stockings and shoes are made on a preconceived plan, and the stockings in particular is made with no suggestion of the fact that the foot has a curve on the inside. If stockings were made the shape of the normal foot, so says this learned man, with the long part on the side of the big toe, the shoe question would be partially settled. Another learned man contends that "toeing out" produces an unnatural position of the feet, which tends to deformities and cannot be overcome until we stand with feet horizontal. Both of these opinions are chronicled in a leading magazine, and may be right so far as they go.

The truth is we go at things the wrong way. The Greeks did not distort their bodies, because they respected them. We have neglected our feet and not considered them as a part of a beautiful whole. To admire the body as a piece of physical loveliness is a delight that is legitimate, and in the right spirit leads to right living. Given an appreciation of the body, its functions, the desire to keep it clean and pure, and one can be pretty certain a clean soul dominates within. The question of the care of the feet and proper coverings is always considered last, whereas in reality it is one of the prime factors in an individual's welfare. There is not the slightest doubt that at no distant day there is going to be a revolution as to footgear. Whether the shoe will be a sandal or heelless, as some people claim, is a question, but one thing is certain, with proper foot covering spinal complaint will be less, wrinkles will disappear, and the body and the head will be carried with a graceful poise that we see now only in statuary. Much of grace, culture and beauty depends upon that neglected part of our anatomy—our feet—and a shapely poised foot on a well formed leg gives a freedom of action that is greatly to be desired.

THE HUMAN HAND

Its Wonders and Attributes

The hand is the link between man and man; it signs the pledge of every social bond, its symbolism plays an important part in all the functions of public life—whether it be as the priestly hand uplifted in solemn benediction or as the silent witness to spoken words when raised on high to testify to the sanctity of an oath. Clasped hands (says a writer in the "Peoples' Friend") are the emblem of the alliance of nations as of individuals; the frank grasp of the hand is the token of loyal friendship; the outstretched hand the sign of welcome; the reconciliation which puts an end to the bitter, life-long fued is attested by the simple action of joining hands. Man's instinctive homage to woman is never better expressed than by the touch of his lips upon her hand—the chivalrous deference of the whole sex is most fittingly symbolized in this simple action. The recognition of its high import has caused numerous proverbial expressions relating to the hand to pass into our daily speech; to go through life

"HAND IN HAND"

has become synonymous of the most entire union in thought and deed; we speak of those who are unduly influenced by others as having fallen "into their hands," and the expression "to lend a hand" is equivalent to giving help in any form—not necessarily of a material nature. Above all, the supreme beauty of a hand—its instinctive abhorrence of the touch that contaminates, of all base, unworthy action, its shrinking from aught that might sully its native purity—is not all this admirably summed up in the popular acceptation of "clean hands," as the symbol of unstained honor?

This supreme significance of the hand in social intercourse has its counterpart in its importance to the individual organism, where it serves as a swift and sure method of correspondence between consciousness and the outer world. The physical evolution of the human race scarce records an acquisition so valuable as that sensitive and highly elaborated member, which has become—like speech itself—a vehicle for the rendering in concrete form of mental conceptions, the dictates of the will, and the impressions of the senses. In the written characters it traces, thereby lending enduring form to the thought of passing generations, in the figures in models in clay or carves in imperishable marble, as in the pictures wherein by means of line and color it fixes on the canvas fleeting scenes of the outer world, or still fairer glimpses of the interior vision—in all these processes.

WE PERCEIVE THE HAND AT WORK

as the trained instrument—almost we might say as the conscious agent of the brain—and the service it renders in giving objective life to the creations of the latter are indeed of incalculable worth. Nor are these services confined to the plastic arts alone—though their action there is paramount and indispensable—but music also, that most ethereal language of the human soul—music itself would lose at least half of its significance, and be shut out from the sphere of its most complex development had there not been bestowed upon us, in addition to the singing voice the fingers, whose touch upon the keys or strings has power to draw from their depths the hidden sweetness slumbering within. Man's noblest ideas must in course of time have perished, sterile and forgotten, had there been no means of recording them—the highest flights of the imagination could never have taken shape but for this interpreter.

ELOQUENCE OF THE HAND.

But it is above all in its untrained spontaneous movements, in its direct and involuntary expression of strong and swift emotion, that the hand's truest eloquence lies. Races among whom the habit of gesticulation has died out can perhaps hardly appreciate the full force of meaning to be conveyed in the graceful and appropriate gestures of a pair of shapely hands. Just as an expressive countenance may be likened to a mirror that reflects the hidden workings of the soul, so may every turn, every twist—nay, the merest quiver of the hand—serve—more definitely and more accurately even than the most mobile play of feature—as a revelation of each passing mood, each fleeting impulse or impression. From the loving caress a light touch imparts, to the fierce malediction invoked by the same fingers uplifted menacingly, is there any shade of feeling so subtle or so intense that it cannot be rendered in this mute language, which—unlike the forms of articulate speech—is not restricted to any special branch of the human race, but is equally clear and comprehensible to all?

Can we mistake their purport, these convulsive signs of joy or sorrow, hope or fear, the deprecatory or disdainful wave, the start of surprise or nervous tremor of doubt, the rapid beating together of the palms in acclamation, the spasmodic clenching of the fist in anger or despair? Do they not tell their own tale these hands now outstretched in eager entreaty, now thrown protectingly around some cherished object, or again silently wrung in agony, or clasped in prayer? In their dumb show, defiance and scorn, wonder, horror and remorse are made visible to us, as it were, by so many lightning flashes cast upon the sombre drama perpetually being enacted within the depths of the human soul. And, although, within the narrow limits of our conventionalities every strong outburst of natural feeling is so systematically repressed that we must needs betake ourselves to more primitive peoples and a less artificial state of society, in order to behold the picturesque display of uncontrollable and uncontrolled passion, yet the artistic beauty and dramatic sincerity of such manifestations are amply testified to among us by the important development lent them as aids to oratory and the actor's part. Both at the tribune and on the stage appropriate gesture furnishes a sort of running accompaniment to speech, and much to their success who thus "suit the action to the word," is due to the persuasive power of this mute auxiliary.

THE CULTURE OF THE HAND.

Yet modern training is on the whole too much concerned with mere muscular development and too exclusively utilitarian in its tendencies to pay proper attention to the culture of this noble member; hence the finest specimens of grace and suppleness are chiefly to be found among those nations who have not yet learnt to consider material prosperity as the test of civilization, nor success in commercial enterprise as one of the principal factors in the same. For the beautiful, slim hand, shapely and supple, we must go to the least flourishing of the Latin nations—the Spaniards notably, or the Slavs, the gipsies even, and the handsomest of so-called savage tribes. Or, better still, we must go back to ages that cherished and respected

THE NOBILITY OF THE HAND.

It has been said that the armor worn by our ancestors in the Middle Ages affords conclusive proof of the smallness of the hands which wielded their heavy battleaxes and huge two-handed swords, and that scarcely in any instance would the iron gauntlet worn by the Crusader allow entrance to his descendant's broader and clumsier hand.

I think that nowadays we pay far too little attention to the hand, in its way quite as interesting and as well worthy of study as the face, indeed often we can control our faces, but how much less our hands, whose involuntary palpitations and pulsations not only betray—as "thought readers" are well aware—the sensations of the moment, but also give evidence of our habitual beauty and meaning if rightly considered. All hands have their own occupations. The hand hardened by honest labor is as admirable in its way as that which guides the pen or pencil, producing works destined to immortality. Sometimes, though, innate vulgarity, successfully hidden under exterior polish in the rest of the person, is apparent in the hand alone—sometimes even the tendency to crime. It is as if to hands like these evil clung like "the smell of the blood" that haunted the sleep of the guilty partner of Macbeth's usurped throne.

THE POETS ON THE HAND.

Allusions to the supreme significance of the hand are frequent with the poets. Readers of Mrs. Browning's sonnets cannot fail to recall that first kiss imprinted by the lips of the poet-lover Cameons on "the fingers of the hand wherewith I write;" and the loveliness of Guinevere "as she swayed the rein with dainty finger-tips" is also a remembrance familiar to all. "A hand like a white-wood blossom" sings another English poet in exquisite verse, while the whole dramatic action of perhaps the best known play of the great contemporary poet of Italy centres on the lovely hands of the heroine, the sculptor's wife.

A HYPNOTIC POWER.

Who can deny that in some of us a mysterious power resides, a hypnotising force, that may be employed for good or evil, and should surely often be used for the healing of pain, for conjuring sleep? How welcome is the gentle touch that smoothes our pillows in hours of pain and suffering, and how must the wounded and the sick ever bless the kind and skilful hands that minister to them in their need! I was once watching the hands of a great surgeon during a very difficult operation, the dressing of a gunshot wound so deep and so near to the great artery that the least slip might have proved fatal. The hands, although streaming with blood, so fascinated me with their unerring skill and dexterity, I could hardly take my hands off them, though I was busy administering chloroform to the patient, a poor, young, wounded soldier, and had to watch his face very closely, too, to observe its effect upon him. And I thought to myself there is something of the same pleasure in seeing these hands at work that we experience in watching the delicate handling of his bow by the violinist, or the graceful action of a hand sweeping the strings of the harp.

SAINTLY HANDS.

No less beautiful in its way than the picture of saintly hands crossed upon the bosom in prayer, is the noble attitude of classic antiquity, the hands held upwards outstretched to the gods.

But the theme is so rich in its suggestions that these would lead us too far.

It was while sitting at my typewriter that the perfection of the hand as a piece of mechanism came upon me with redoubled force as I realized all the ingenuity and pains which man had expended in making an instrument after all so infinitely inferior to the corresponding instrument in the human frame. And I realized, too, for the first time, the incalculable speed of thought in the appreciable fraction of time that intervenes in the transmission of that thought to the fingers from the brain. But the result of all my musings was only as ever to fill me with more and more wonderment at the divine mystery of all creation, and more and more thankfulness for the blessings that in that marvelous scheme had been so fully and freely bestowed upon Man.

WILLIAM MORAN'S ROMANCE

How the Seattle Shipbuilder Loved and Lost a Kansas Maiden, Then, After Many Years Married Her Daughter.

This is a true story of a builder of battleships and of a girl on a Wyandotte County farm. Thomas Moran, of Moran Bros., the great shipbuilding firm of Seattle, Wash., who have the contract for building the vessel, is the man in the case. The woman is—but that's the story here to be told.

About 25 years ago, back in York State, two boys who had a stepmother, set out for the West. They had heard much of the great West, and with boyish hopes they went to seek their fortunes. The Moran boys were of Irish stock and pluck to the backbone.

Tramp fashion the boys made their way as far as Kansas City, and crossing the line into Kansas found work on a farm. Will Moran became a "hand" for Thomas Watson in Wyandotte County, near the little station of Wallula, now on the Kansas City Northwestern Railway. The other lad found work with Henry Voight, a neighbor of the Watsons. They had lived the lives of tramps and they liked it, but they were willing to work and that made up for all among the farmer folk with whom they had cast their lot. The most priceless treasure on a Kansas farm, or any other farm for that matter, is a good, steady farm hand, who will "pitch in with all his might" in the busy season. The Moran boys pitched in.

Thomas Watson, Will's employer, had a beautiful daughter, just merging into young womanhood. Alice was her father's idol, and the Watson's, being of the old South and of cavalier stock, nothing was too good for the dark-eyed girl who was the life of the home. As might be expected, Will Moran, rugged Irish-American, tramp farm hand, fell in love with the beautiful Alice. The farm hand looked and loved in silence. Not by a word did he intimate to Alice Watson that he loved her. The situation became unbearable to the young man, and he resolved that he must disclose his regard for the girl. Then he thought of the father. A kindly man to be sure, but with all his Southern dignity and appreciation of the difference in social position of a farm hand and the daughter of a landowner. The young Irishman's heart failed him. He could not ask for the hand of the girl, and he could no longer stay where he must see her every day. He gathered his little bundle of belongings, and, with his brother, left for the Far West. Not a word of his attachment di dhe whisper to any of the family before he left, not even to the girl herself. His one idea was that some day, when he had won wealth and honor, he might come back and plead his cause.

And so the Morans passed out of that quiet country neighborhood that had known them only as farm laborers. It was not long before they were forgotten in the little community about Wallula.

It was a drifting life for a few years, but always further westward the Moran boys worked their way. Working a while and then moving on, at Seattle they met the ocean and there they stayed. They began as apprentice in a shipyard. The opportunity came, and the Moran boys liamson. When he went away it was in a modest way in the beginning, to be sure, but the little firm had in pluck and ability what it lacked in capital. To-day they build steel ships that are known in the Pacific trade, and recently the United States Government awarded the building of the new battleship Nebraska, a $5,000,000 or nearly $6,000,000 contract, which is rapildly nearing completion in their yards.

In all these years Will Moran had never relinquished his dream of a dark-eyed Kansas girl he had learned to love while he was a farm hand. One day there came the impulse to see the old farmhouse back in Kansas, and, perhaps, the sweetheart of his early youth, Alice Watson. When he came into the Watson neighborhood in Wyandotte County where he used to work, he was, of course, not recognized. He had gone away from there a "hired man," he now returned a millionaire shipbuilder.

His first disappointment came when he learned that his old sweetheart had married a young farmer of the neighborhood—Williamson by name—shortly after he and his brother had gone away. A family of children had grown up around them. A tenant occupied the old Watson homestead and the old farmer had retired from the farm to try his fortune in a shoe shop at 619 East Fifteenth street. With the charm of old associations upon him, William Moran visited the home of the Williamson family and was heartily received. In the presence of her husband and children, Mrs. Alice Williamson heard for the first time of the affection the farm hand had had for her when she was a girl at home.

Grace Williamson, the oldest daughter of Mrs. Alice Watson Williamson, was almost an image of her mother at the same age. Mr. Moran saw this resemblance at once and, although he said nothing at their first meeting, his heart went out to the beautiful young woman. He lingered in the neighborhood several weeks renewing old acquaintances and cultivating the friendship of Grace Williamson. When he went away it was with the request that he might come again to visit her. This he did some months later, and Moran, offering his hand in marriage, was accepted.

About a year ago, it was September 16, 1903, there was a wedding out at the Williamson home, when the beautiful young woman, Grace Williamson became the wife of the prosperous shipbuilder, William Moran. They are living in Seattle.

TWO ENGAGED COUPLES.

A couple engaged a room in an hotel near the Lyons Railway Station, Paris, at 8 o'clock in the morning recently.

They had hardly taken possession before a lady arrived armed with a club, crying to the landlord: "My perjured husband is up there with an abandoned female. Let me seek them out and be revenged."

A moment later a man in a fury came to the hotel, also carrying a thick stick, and shouting: "My graceless wife is up there with her profligate lover. Let me up that I may castise them."

The police had to be called to prevent the two aggrieved parties from forcing their way into the hotel. Unable to enter they mounted guard in front of the house all day, shouldering their shillelaghs. At intervals the seared faces of the guilty couple appeared at the window, vanishing instantly when the clubs were waved menacingly at them from below.

All the neighborhood struck work to moment was blocked by the crowd. At 10 in the evening the couple on the watch the seize and the street at one pavement were still watching, when they were told that their respective husband and wife had made off by a back door, whereupon they departed, also arm-in-arm.

NEW RUSSO-JAPANESE TERROR.

A new terror has been added to war by the irregular spelling of names whose orthography is not yet stereotyped by history, says the Boston Herald. The source of these variations—in Japanese, Korean, Chinese and Russian—may be traced to the Anglo-Saxon habit of adopting without question the transliterations which foreign writers prepare for use in their own languages. Take the case of Russian names. In this field alone a host of spellings have been foisted union English literature that belong, not to our own speech, but to French, German and Italian. It is because the French have no "y" sound that we spell Tolstoi with an "i"; it is by similar subservience to French methods that so many Russian proper names are made to end in "ff" instead of in "v." Southey's poems on the Moscow campaign takes not a little of its boisterous fun from transliterations passively accepted from the French long after the English had decisively rejected the dictation of Napoleon at Waterloo. Sometimes two languages compete for Anglo-Saxon favor; in the case of a name like Vereschagin the writer is called upon to chose between "Verechtchaguine," the French spelling, and "Vereschtchagin," the transliteration fashionable in Germany. "Gortchakoff" alternates similarly with "Gortchakof"; Turgenier had to spell his name "Turgheneiff" in order to prevent the French from mispronouncing it; while for dozens of Paris journalists the Russian general will remain "Kouropatkine" to the end of the campaign. One of the most interesting examples of a purely foreign spelling is that supplied by "czar" and "czarina," where tsar and tsaritsa should alone be used. But these are only a few examples of the tendency of each people to transliterate names according to the phonetics of its own language. When the East is transformed, it will be time enough to talk of a genuinely English method of spelling foreign proper names.

THEY SAW THE PEASANTRY.

How a Kansas Cowboy Astonished British Visitors to the Grant Colony.

The report from a Hays City paper of the neglected condition of George Grant's grave will recall to old timers in the West many interesting things about the colony of Britishers established by Grant in Ellis County, Kan. One is still spoken of by early residents with considerable amusement. Not long after the Centennial Fair at Philadelphia, where Grant took a hatful of prizes on the first herd of polled Angus cattle imported into the country, he was the host of a big party of celebrities at his ranch in Ellis county. A number of these guests were from England. Some were the possessors of titles of nobility. Accompanying them were well-known Americans from New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. One of the speakers of the day was T. De Witt Talmage, the great pulpiteer. To meet them the leading local citizens of the region were invited. For their entertainment two of the prize polled Angus steers were barbecued. To house them a great circus tent was erected. To cheer them champagne was provided. And to amuse them and instruct them Grant assembled his many cowboys with some of their herds.

At the time Grant had a foreman, John Duncan by name. Duncan was six feet four inches in his stocking feet, a raw-boned, loose-jointed, round-shouldered type of the western American. Ordinarily he was of a rather gentle and retiring disposition. But when sufficiently filled with the great American beverage he became like unto the roaring lion or the Western blizzard which bowls over those who incautiously gets within its way.

Duncan had been invited or rather ordered to appear on the scene. He slouched around listening to the Britishers, who had considerable to say about the "peasantry." Occasionally he would drift around to the tent prepared for the "servants," and take on a few drinks of Kentucky rye. With each drink the stirrings of democracy grew stronger within his bosom. With each drink, too, he took greater offence at the rather supercilious Britishers, who looked upon the cowboys as humans of another kind.

Finally the hour for dinner arrived, the great party seated itself within the big tent around the tables, the prize steers were freely partaken of, and washed down with plenty of wine, and the toast list was well under way. But Duncan was not there. He found that he had been assigned to a place in the tent of the understrappers. He did not eat anything, but he consumed more and more of the beverage which had been provided for his kind. Presently he arose and went quietly away.

The next moment a formidable apparition appeared at the door of the great tent. It was in the form of a big man in a red flannel shirt. Clutched in either hand was a Colt .44.

"Want to see the peasantry, do ye!" he shouted, as he stood with legs spraddled out and the two guns wabbling around in the atmosphere in erratic curves. "Well, watch the peasantry perform. Whoo-ooo-pee!" And bang! bang! bang! went those guns, while the British lords and the Eastern dudes began to dive for the tent flaps and stood on the dignity of their diving. "Wah-hooh'!" shouted the voice of Western barbarity in high glee, as it observed the sensation it was creating. "Look at this poor humble worm of the soil!" he pleaded. "Gaze on this den of wildcats and a volcano all roiled into one! Whoo-oo-ospee! Hear the coyote howl! Do we eat with the aristocracy? Well, I guess yes!"

By this time the tent was as empty as the weapons with which Mr. Duncan had been bombarding the atmosphere. He took out a knife and cut a few of the guy ropes, and let one end of the pavilion fall in ruins upon the deserted tables. In the meantime the guests had taken to the underbrush, and here and there could be seen a cautious head lifted to look upon the performance. At this point in the proceedings, however, Duncan was surrounded by his cowboy contemporaries and was carried away, shouting his defiance to "them dukelets," as he called them, who had talked about the "peasantry" of Western Kansas.

It is needless to say that George Grant felt humiliated by the outbreak of his foreman. However, it was a sensation for his guests which they remembered longer than anything else connected with the entertainment. Ten years later a well-known retired merchant of New York City, writing to a friend in Hays City (near which town, by the way, he had made large investments as a result of his visit to the country), wrote as follows:

"Every time I think of the spectacular arrival of that tipsy cowboy it makes me laugh. It was the one touch of Western humor which illustrated the whole affair. I don't suppose it had a humorous aspect right at the time, but before our trip was over even some of the Englishmen could begin to see the point."—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

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Ships for the American Navy

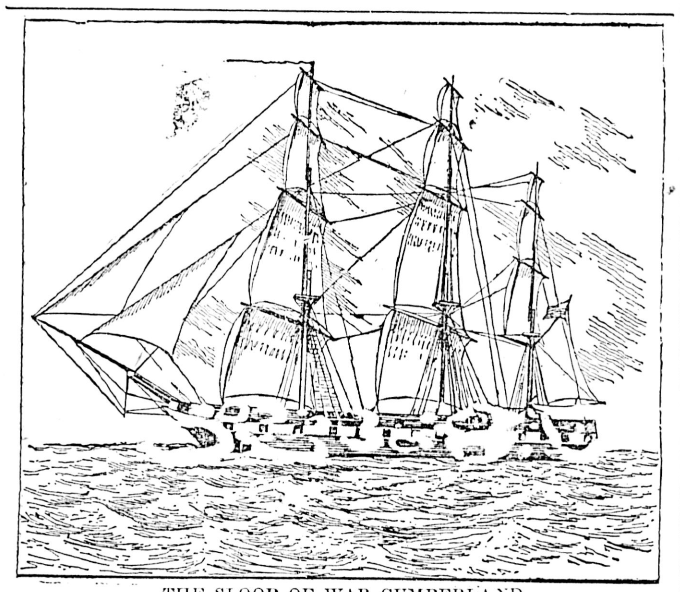
To Be Used for Training Seamen.

Boston, October 29, 1904.—Side by side with the great battleships and swift cruisers launched annually from American shipyards and embodying in engine rooms, armor and guns every improvement known to modern marine architects and experts, the United States government is building three vessels of types long ago abandoned in naval construction. These are sailing craft to be propelled solely by the force of the winds as were the frigates and battleships of the first half of the last century. That in the work of building up the new American navy these relics of a by-gone age should be of value is an idea seemingly in variance with modern theories and methods. It is needless to say that these new vessels, the Cumberland, the Intrepid and the Boxer, are not intended for use as fighting ships. They are destined to furnish to the youths of the country the training which once made the American sailor the best in the world, carried the American flag to every quarter of the globe and won many a sea-fight in the early days of the republic.

As the number of men-of-war in commission has increased year by year, the problem of manning them has become more serious, and the government has been forced to take active measures to secure crews worthy of the new ships. The merchant marine, the nation's resource in past times of peril, has practically ceased to exist and the famous race of American seamen, accustomed from infancy to follow the sea, as much at home on the deck of a ship as in their cottage ashore, is threatened with extinction. In the old days, when American clipper ships carried the flag to every quarter of the globe, the sailor was in truth a "Jack-of-all trades," Accustomed to make the ocean his home for months at a stretch, hardened to every kind of weather, self-reliant, courageous and sturdy, he was material ready shaped for the navy and a few months on a United States vessel made him a veteran man-of-war's man.

How essential is a flourishing merchant marine to naval supremacy is shown by recent conflicts with which the world is familiar. Russia, practically destitute of ocean-going vessels, fills her men-of-war with crews largely composed of landsmen compressed into the service. Japan, a country which has fostered its maritime interest, has a hardy race of sailors from which to recruit the crews of her fighting ships. When the present war began, the Russian fleet in Eastern waters was theoretically stronger than the Japanese. The Russian vessels outclassed their antagonists in tonnage, protection and armament; but the seamanship and training of the Japanese turned the scale and the Czar's navy has been practically eliminated from the situation as a fighting force.

The United States authorities in their endeavors to make the crews of American naval vessels as efficient as were the men of the old navy, have been forced to provide ships in which to train seamen. Such vessels of the old types as are in suitable condition are used as training ships. These, while they possess steam power, are also of sailing rig, as were the famous fighters of Civil War days. It is to enlarge this fleet of school ships that the Cumberland, Intrepid and Boxer are now under construction at the Charlestown, Mare Island and Portsmouth navy yards respectively. Finishing touches are now being given the Cumberland and she will be ready to go into commission at about the beginning of the new year. The same training in seamanship that future Jackies will receive on these sailing craft is provided for the cadets at Annapolis for which especial use the sailing ship Chesapeake was built several years ago.

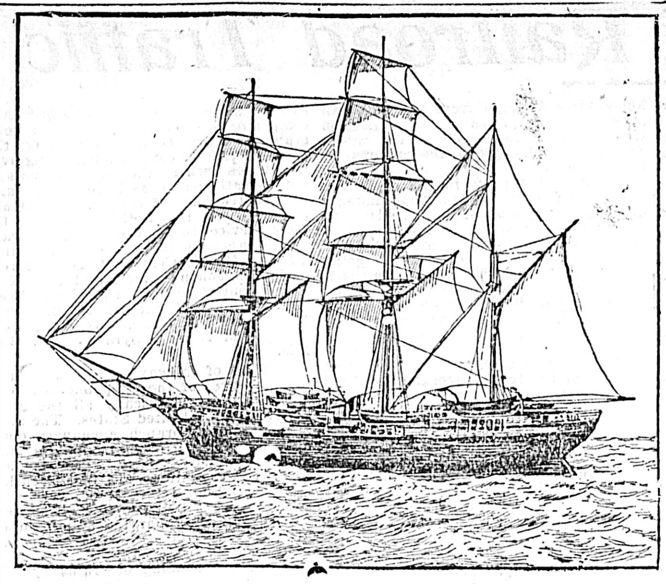


THE SLOOP OF WAR CUMBERLAND.
One of the Gallant Ships of the Old Navy.

The Cumberland and the Intrepid are sister ships, each being a bark-rigged, steel vessel of 1780 tons. Their length is 175 feet with an extreme breadth of 45 feet and a mean draft of 16 feet 3 inches. Their armament consists of six four-inch guns, four six-pounders, two one-pounder rapid fire guns and two Colt automatic rapid fire guns. There is accommodation on board each vessel for 100 seamen and 300 apprentices. The third of the training ships, the Boxer, is a brigantine of only 345 tons, a small burden in these days of enormous steamers, but larger than many of the vessels in which American seamen have been raised. The Boxer is a wooden vessel and no provision for armament is included in the plans.

These ships bear the names of three vessels famous in the early history of the American navy. The disastrous fate of the Intrepid, which was blown up with its crew of twelve in the harbor of Tripoli, has attached a peculiar interest to it, in spite of the ship's short career in the navy. Originally a Tripolitan ketch, she was picked up in the Mediterranean by Lieut. Stephen Decatur, then in command of the schooner Enterprise, in 1803, when the United States was engaged in putting down with a strong hand the outrages of the Barbary corsairs. A few months afterward, Decatur's prize figured in one of the most brilliant exploits of the war, the burning of the captured frigate Philadelphia in the harbor of Tripoli. With a crew of sixty-two men hidden behind the bulwarks, the Intrepid sailed boldly in to the harbor and made fast to the Philadelphia. Taken by surprise the Moors offered but a feeble resistance to the boarders led by Decatur, and in a few minutes the Philadelphia was a mass of flames. Decatur and his men went out of the harbor in their ketch as safely as they had gone in.

Late in the summer of the same year, 1804, the Intrepid closed her short career as a United States vessel, and with the little ketch twelve men went down in the harbor where she had made herself famous. Capt. Preble, who was in command of the American forces, in his anxiety to push the war vigorously and to "annoy the enemy by all means," determined if possible to burn the shipping in the harbor by means of a fire ship. For this purpose the Intrepid was selected, 150 barrels of powder and a number of shells were stowed in her and the vessel was headed for the harbor with Richard Somers and a crew of eleven on board. It was intended to set fire to the ship in the midst of the Tripolitan vessels, while the crew was to escape in two rowboats. As the ketch was disappearing in the darkness, on her way to the harbor, a signal gun was fired from the shore and a man, with a lighted lantern in his hand, was seen to drop into the hatch where the powder was stored. A second later the Intrepid blew up with a tremendous burst of flame. Of the crew nothing was ever seen, but it was learned that Somers had blown the ship up when he saw that his attempt had been discovered and that a Tripolitan boarding party was swarming over the bulwarks of the Intrepid.



FOR TRAINING AMERICAN SAILORS.
The Bark Cumberland, Now Nearly Ready for Service.

The name of the Cumberland, the sister ship of the new Intrepid, is familiar to every schoolboy in the country. When the iron-clad Merrimac steamed out of Norfolk on her trial trip on March 8, 1862, the knell of the old wooden sailing man-of-war was sounded and to the lot of the sloop-of-war Cumberland, at anchor off Newport News Point, it fell to be the first victim of the naval revolution. With the destruction of the gallant old ship and its absolutely hopeless struggle against the new sea-monster it was at once realized that the day of the wooden man-of-war had passed. It is, therefore, peculiarly fitting that one of the new sailing vessels should bear the name of the Merrimac's prey.

Like the Intrepid, the sailing ship Boxer is named after one of the prizes of our infant navy, the British brig Boxer, Capt. Samuel Blythe, which was another victim of the valiant little schooner Enterprise, commanded this time by Lieut. William Burroughs. On Sept. 4, 1813, the two vessels met off Seguin Point on the Maine coast. In the first broadside from the Boxer Lieut. Burroughs received a mortal wound, and the command of the Enterprise devolved on Lieut. McCall. A few moments later the British Commander, Capt. Blythe, was struck and instantly killed by an 18-pound shot. The fight was a short one and the American flag was soon flying over the stricken boxer. The hull of the captured vessel was riddled with shot, her guns dismounted and her rigging cut to pieces. The injuries to the Enterprise were in comparison, insignificant, her dead numbering only four and wounded eight. The two vessels were a fair match and to the American superiority in seamanship and gunnery the victory is attributed.

In departing from the usual custom of naming the vessels of the navy after states, cities and naval heroes of the past, and in giving to its new training ships these historic names, the government has merely afforded another indication of its desire to rear again the class of men who took part in those fights. At the outbreak of the Civil War, the registered tonnage of the American marine amounted to 2,496,000 and 65.2 per cent. of a foreign commerce valued at $508,864,375 was carried in American ships. By 1903, American tonnage had fallen to 873,000, actually less than in 1810, and of the enormous foreign trade only 8.8 per cent was carried under our own flag, while over $100,000,000 was paid to foreign shipowners for freight and passenger charges. How rapid was the ruin of the merchant marine is shown by the fact that in 1869 ninety-one vessels built for deep sea traffic were launched from American shipyards; in 1872, only three years later, there were but fifteen, and since 1901, not a single order has been given an American shipyard for a vessel for deep sea trade. The twin giants, the Min?nesota and Dakota, built in Connecticut for the Asiatic service of the Hill railways are the last products of American shipbuilding for foreign trade. The great Sewall yard at Bath, where steel sailing ships were formerly built, has been closed for several years. As long as present conditions exist, the government must rely upon training ships to provide for its navy the class of men which other maritime nations recruit from their merchant marine.

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---o---

SUNDAY IN TOWN.

I

The sun is misty yellow and the sky is hazy blue,
And the chime-bells ring out quaintly,
Near and deeply, fair and faintly,
Each one following its fellow in an echo clear and true.
Through the streets, clean-swept for leisure,
Many feet make haste toward pleasure.
And the sound is as rustling of the leaves in paths we knew.
How I wish I were a-walking in the autumn woods with you!

II.

Oh, the fragrance of the hollows that the little brooks ran through!
Oh, the scarlet maples burning,
Like the torch at every turning,
On the way my spirit follows in a dream forever new—
Where from quiet, distant meadows,
Dim beneath the mountain shadows,
Came the clank of swinging cow-bells down the softest wind that blew.
Oh, I wish I were a-walking in the autumn woods with you!

III.

We have had our fill of roving where spring blossoms bound the view.
We have played in young Romances,
Danced the nymph-and-shepherd dances;
Now the summer of our loving glows and throbs about us too.
In our eye the light yet vernal,
In our hearts the fire eternal,
And when time has touched the branches and our rose-leaf days are few,
Oh, it's then I'd still be walking in life's autumn woods with you.

—Caroline Duer in Scribner's.

---o---

ANNE HATHAWAY.

Here did you stand, so shy and sweet,
With face turned to the moss-grown way
That William trod with eager feet
To you, at end of day.

Above you tinted apple-blooms
Showered their leaves across the lane,
And round you stole the soft perfumes
Of flowers after rain—

Old cottage scents that rise at dusk
From rosemary and jessamine,
The passionate, warm breath of musk,
And odorous woodbine.

The blush of girlhood is not yours,
You are a woman grave and fair;
Yet in your eyes your mouth endures,
And in your sunset hair.

Across the fields at eventide,
With jaunty step and smile elate,
He came and sought you, bluebell eyed,
Tryst-keeping at the gate.

And, "Sweetheart, hast thou waited 'ong?"
And, "Nay, love, but a little space,"
Then was that but the throstle's song,
Or lovers face to face ?

He lingered near you, all unchid,
He prayed, as only lovers can;
He knew the worth your true heart hid,
O fair, O happy Anne!

Dear, did you dream in days to come
How great your lover's name would be?
How spell of his should wreathe your home
With immortality?

How strangers by your hearth should sit
And close their eyes, and seem to view,
Through vistas dim, your shadow flit,
And William's shadow, too?

Or did you live those far-off years
Love-sheltered, holding home the best,
Haply, no envious, worldly fears
Stirring your gentle breast?

O sweet dead woman! blessed above
All women of those distant days;
Who knew the depth of Shakespeare's love,
And merited its praise.

—Ethna Carbery, in Lippincott's.

RUSSIA IN DEFEAT.

Dr. Andrew D. White in the Century.

Despite the suppression of most of the foreign journals and the blotting out of page after page of the newspapers allowed to enter the empire—despite all that the secret police could do in suppressing unfavorable comment—it became generally known that all was going wrong in the Crimea. News came of reverse after reverse, of the defeats of the Alma and Inkerman, and as a climax the loss of Sebastapool and the destruction of the Russian fleet.

In the midst of it all, as is ever the case in Russian wars, came utter collapse in the commissariat department; everywhere one heard hints and finally detailed stories of scoundrelism in high places, of money which ought to have been appropriated to army supplies, but which had been expended at the gaming tables of Homburg or in the Breda quarter of Paris.

Then it was that there was borne in upon me the conviction that Russia, powerful as she seems when viewed from the outside, is anything but strong when viewed from the inside. To say nothing of the thousand evident weaknesses resulting from autocracy — the theory that one man, and he generally not one of the most highly endowed, can do the thinking for a hundred millions of people—there was nowhere the slightest sign of any uprising of a great nation, as, for instance, of the French against Europe in 1792, of the Germans against France in 1813 and 1870, of Italy against Austria in 1859 and afterward, and of the Americans in the Civil War of 1861.

There were certainly more noble characters in Russia, and these must have felt deeply the condition of things. But there being no great middle class, and the lower class having been long kept in besotted ignorance, there seemed no force on which patriotism could take hold.

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The Handling of Railroad Traffic

New York, Oct. 29.—The longest private telephone lines in the world are those used by American railways, and the telephone is becoming so essential a part of railroad management that it is even being employed to some extent in the handling of trains.

Though opinions differ about doing away with the telegraph entirely in operating trains, some very interesting trials of the telephone in its place are being made. On a freight line which the Pennsylvania railroad has recently constructed in West Philadelphia, for example, the telephone supersedes the telegraph altogether in train management. The departure will be watched with great interest by railroad men the country over, for its success may mean the general adoption of a new order of things in one of the most important departments of their business.

Now, on thoroughly equipped railroads, as a train rushes along on its journey its passage from block to block is reported by the ticking of telegraph keys. It flashes past a signal station—one of those little, yellow painted structures by the side of the tracks; immediately a semaphore assumes a position which says "Stop" as plainly as if the word was painted in letters six feet tall, and no other train may pass that way so long as the warning arm is upraised. When the next signal station is passed, the telegraph gives notice that the train is safely by and the operator back at the first point moves the semaphore to the position which indicates that the track is clear. If the use of the telephone in place of the telegraph in this way proves feasible, it will be no longer necessary that the men in the signal towers should be telegraphers, and, what is more important, the towermen will have a means of instant oral communication which offers several advantages over the old-fashioned method.

Whether the telephone is adapted to general use in train despatching is a question on which railway men have widely differing opinions, but there is no doubt of its success in the intricate operations of the largest railway yard in the world, that of the South Terminal station in Boston. Here nearly 900 trains arrive and depart every day, and the opportunities for delay are innumerable. The maze of tracks—there are thirty that terminate under the trainshed alone—is spanned by steel bridges bearing the semaphores, and from the switchtowers that control both rails and signals radiate telephone wires to all parts of the yard, the telephone being used exclusively in transmitting orders and intelligence.

That everything may be prepared and a track cleared in advance so there shall be no waiting, the controlling tower in the South Terminal yard is notified of the approach of every incoming train by telephone from a watchtower a mile out along the lines. And when the fog rolls in from the harbor and the smoke hangs low, making it difficult for the engineer to see lights or semaphores, men stand at the bridges in the yard to "signal in" by hand the ponderous "limited," the more patient accommodation and the busy little switching engines. At such times, the men in the towers can see only a short distance, but the watchful eyes of the lookouts identify approaching trains and their presence is reported to the towermen they must pass by means of the telephone attached to the bridge structures.

As supplementing the telegraph, railway managers have found the invention of Professor Bell an indispensable ally. Take, for example, the case of a wreck, one of the calamities that occasionally visit even the best regulated roads. The wrecking train makes a quick run over a track from which all traffic has been cleared to leave it unobstructed and until it arrives, there is often very little idea of just what the matter is. Very likely it is ten miles to the nearest telegraph station; but the wreck-master, with his portable telephone set, taps the long distance wires which stretch by the side of the road and is immediately in communication with headquarters. He can describe the situation and tell what is needed much more clearly in direct conversation than he could by telegraph, even were there an instrument and operator right at hand. At division headquarters the railway has its own telephone switchboard connected not only with the various departments, but also with the houses of officials, and the general manager, perhaps at his summer home some distance from the city, can be immediately placed in communication with the men in charge at the wreck and give such special instructions as he may wish.

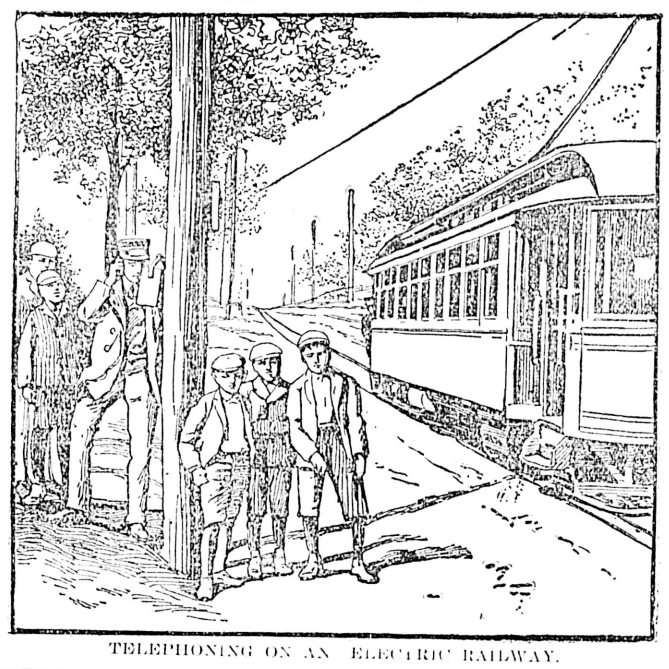
But it is not alone in the case of a great wreck that the railway manager finds the telephone of value. He has come to rely upon it in the scores of smaller mishaps which require prompt action if traffic is to be kept going smoothly. A western railroad man tells a story of such an occurrence when part of the mechanism of a steam shovel delay, which of course meant a large broke down and threatened a serious loss of money. By the use of the telephone he was able, while standing at the side of the track, several miles from the nearest town, to reach the works of the manufacturers and order what was needed to make the repairs.

When the telephone first came into general use the railroads already had elaborate telegraph systems and naturally were loth to displace them at once. But little by little, as the telephone showed itself nearly indispensable in the management of other enterprises it found a place in the intricate methods by which great transportation lines are governed. The fact that the electrical impulse which transmits the sound of the voice does not interfere with the current which carries the telegraph message makes it possible for railroads to use what is described as a composite system, telephone and telegraph instruments both employing the same wires. Of course, telephoning over iron wires such as the telegraph uses is not so satisfactory as it is on specially constructed lines of copper, such as are employed by the Bell companies for their service, so some of the great railway systems, notably the Pennsylvania and the Illinois Central, have built regulation telephone lines, and the New York Central is now equipping itself with a thousand-mile private line from New York to Chicago, with private exchanges at Albany, Syracuse and Buffalo.

The list of railways which now make extensive use of the telephone is a long one, including practically all the great systems of the United States. The number of private branch exchanges operated by transportation companies runs into the hundreds and they connect thousands of stations. In fact, such has the demand for this sort of service become that the Bell people have devised special sets of apparatus and maintain a special department devoted exclusively to the railway business.

While the running of trains by telephone on steam lines is still regarded as more or less of an experiment, the telephone has been used for a number of years in the operation of electric roads, and a number of ingenious pieces of apparatus have been devised to facilitate this application of Professor Bell's invention. Thus conductors have been provided with portable instruments which they can connect with the wires when they want to talk with headquarters for any reason. Again, many cross-country trolley lines of up-to-date equipment have regular telephone stations in weather-proof boxes at every turnout where cars pass each other so the despatcher can keep constant control of all cars out on the line and issue orders in case of an interruption of traffic or other emergency. Mechanism has also been devised by means of which the flashing of signal lamps upon the trolley poles calls the attention of conductors and notifies them to communicate with the offices of the company.

Up to the present the efforts of railway managers have been devoted chiefly to making the telephone of value in the operation of their roads, but some experiments have been made with a view to enabling passengers to talk by wire while on their travels. Although no practicable means have yet been found by which people on a moving train may communicate in this way with those outside, trains have been equipped with telephones, just as hotels are, so that passengers in one car may talk with those in another without leaving their seats, and on the electric road which climbs Mt. Tom in the State of Massachusetts, the conductor and motorman of each car are kept in touch with each other by a similar system. When a train is at a standstill it is possible, of course, to run a wire into the cars so that passengers may talk over it with anybody in reach of the local exchange, and this is done regularly at some places where trains make a stop of more than a few minutes.



TELEPHONING ON AN ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

IS HUMOR DECLINING?

Are there any real grounds for the assertion that humor is declining? Miss Eila Macmahon, in the National Review, answers in the negative. She seeks to define humor, and finds the task—no joke. "It would be easier to say what humor is not, than what it is. For humor is not merely wit, and humor is not merely fun, and humor is not merely the stimulation of amusement; though it may and does embrace all three. Moreover, we know that the humor of yesterday is not always the humor of today. 'The centre of gravity,' as I saw it wittily expressed in this connection the other day, 'has shifted' and is ever shifting. What makes one generation hold its sides with laughter may, and very often does, fail to move a muscle in the faces of the next. Then, too, we speak of racial humor, of English humor, and Irish humor, and American humor, and so forth; and we are all quite clear that there is a distinct and unmistakable difference between them; though most of us perhaps would be hard put to accurately or even generally define the difference in so many words. . . . . In looking back over the process of evolution whereby humor has come to its present condition, it seems to me that that process has exhibited an almost unvarying progress. It is the fashion to decry our own day. It is not a new fashion, but then fashions are never new; all the so-called new fashions, if examined carefully, will be found to be merely more or less modified repetitions of older ones. The fashion of comparing the present with the past, very much to the disadvantage of the present, is at least as old as the days of the Prophet Jeremiah, so that its present professors cannot claim the merit of original discoverers."

Comparing the present with the past, Miss Macmahon says: "It is the easiest thing in the world to declare in sweeping terms that nothing now is equal to 'the good old days.' But I wonder if we should really think the good old days so very good if by some miraculous process we were suddenly projected into them, or they were revived for our benefit. I doubt it. There never was a truer saying than that distance lends enchantment to the view." With regard to the humor of the present, says Miss Macmahon, "perhaps the first point which we notice is the change in the popular conception of what constitutes humor. There are certain broad principles which show us the great progress which has been made here. Nowadays, for example, we do not allow that physical deformity and disease are legitimate or even permissible subjects for humorous treatment, while the caricaturist who should depend for the humor of his portraiture upon revolting distortion of bodily characteristics would not be tolerated for one moment. We have only to glance at the drawings of Gilray and Rowlandson, for example, to go no further back, and compare their conception of caricature with ours, to see the enormous improvement that even a single century has produced. Between the pictorial buffoonry (if not worse) of Gilray and the graceful comedy of Du Maurier stretches a gulf so wide and deep that one is amazed to find that only the space of a single century went to the making of it. Elsewhere, the same development is to be seen. I do not mean to say that everybody has reached a true conception of humor in the highest sense. But the general conception is higher. It is no longer regarded as humorous to make a jest of pain or sorrow, and it is looked upon as being in the worst possible taste, as well as being on the lowest level of humorous invention, to make a jest of religion. No doubt the development is far from complete. There are still people whose idea of humor lies in derision and in flippancy and in being rude. But these persons are not humorists in the now generally accepted sense of the term, and if they were to put their humor to the test of earning their living by it they would find how far removed their jeux d'esprit were from the popular conception.

"If we have arrived in the present day at a truer conception of humor, it does not follow, some one may say, that humor is not declining all the same. No doubt. But what are the evidences that it is declining? Was there ever a time in which humor as a salient element in our daily philosophy and in the daily outlook was more perceptible? Take that invaluable commentator, Mr. Punch, the King's jester of our day, who fulfils the jester's part by telling us unpleasant truths in the pleasantest possible way, who corrects our follies and our fads, and our stupidities, who keeps his head when most of us lose ours, who is so sane when we are all on (and over) the verge of hysterics; well, Punch is comparatively young, little more than fifty years old. Of course, we constantly hear that Punch is growing dull, that the humor of Punch is not what it was. But is it? Examine the past numbers since its foundation. Honestly, apart from the historic glamor cast upon certain names, is the humor at present really below that of earlier days? Is it below even the supposed Augustan age of Punch's existence, when Thackeray and Douglas Jerrold, and Mark Lemon were weekly contributors? Setting aside Thackeray—and even his highest level of humor was not attained in his work for Punch—is Douglas Jerrold a humorist of a higher order than Mr. Anstey or Mr. Owen Seaman? Quite the contrary, as any person whose appreciation of humor is such as to enable him to judge, and who takes the trouble to do so, can easily find out." The best point ever made in connection with Punch is surely one to which Miss Macmahon does not refer. When someone objected that Punch was not what it used to be, the retort came promptly, "No; it never was."

Miss Macmahon denies that humor is declining in Ireland. "For myself I can only say that in the Gaelic Ireland of those far past days I have never met with so much as the ghost of a smile.

. . . . . The fact is that the capacity for humor, like the capacity for music, has always existed in mankind. But, like music, its adequate expression is of comparatively modern growth. 'Come, let us be miserable together,' was Nero's cheery invitation to his friends, and even as late as the eighteenth century it was the motto of our dramatists and playwrights. Garrick refused a comedy from the pen of Oliver Goldsmith on the plea that anything so unfashionable as humor would empty his theatre. Fortunately, that state of affairs was brought to an end by one of the most incomparable pieces of humor with which human genius ever held the mirror up to human nature and reflected it faithfully. When Goldsmith took the world by storm with 'She Stoops to Conquer,' he not only swept away the morbid luxury of fictitious woe in which public taste delighted, but he struck the keynote of the modern development. We owe the whole modern conception of humor to Goldsmith. He purged humor of harshness, of grossness, of acrimony. He turned the light of humor indeed upon human vanity and human frailty, and human foibles, but he did it with a touch so tender, so genial, so sympathetic, with such unerring appreciation of not merely life's comedy, but life's pathos, that our laughter is thrilled through and through with pitifulness, with sympathy, with a sense of the intrinsic worth of human nature. What Goldsmith began, Sheridan continued, and Thackeray continued, and Dickens continued. We laugh at Mrs. Malaprop, but we love her. We have been taught that contempt is no ingredient of true humor; that disdain is not the hall-mark of superior intelligence; that it is not a mark of genius to be like the immortal Mr. Mortimer Knag, who, 'when he took to being a genius scorned everybody.' We have put satire into its proper place, and we realize that to be personal and to be offensive is not the function nor the art of the true humorist. In short, we have come to regard humor not merely as the most laughable, but as the most sympathetic of human philosophies. It has been elevated to a fine art—the finest art—that which brings not merely pleasure but comfort and refreshment. And all this great development has taken place, and is still going on, in the face of the very people who yet assure us that humor is declining. Looking back we see that it has been a steady progress, and looking forward we can see no reason why that progress should not continue." And Miss Macmahon has the courage to prophesy that before the twentieth century has become the good old times it will have provided the world with yet another great humorist.

THE TOAD IS VORACIOUS.

Will Eat Anything So Long as His Prey Is Alive and Plentiful.

Chicago Chronicle.

According to a recent bulletin issued by the national government the toad is a gross feeder. He sallies forth usually after sundown in search of his prey, which includes pretty nearly every variety of insect and worm, and experiment proves that in twenty-four hours he will consume insect food of a volume fourfold the capacity of his stomach—in other words he can fill up four times. Of angle worms he does not seem very fond, though his gluttonous habit extends to them if they are too temptingly abundant, as after the earth has had a good wetting.

Ants appear to be his chief delight, with cutworms and thousand leggers next in order. Then comes caterpillars and beetles. Grasshoppers and crickets furnish but a small part of his bill of fare, and spiders still less. He has no use, apparently, for dead prey; but when an insect or worm comes near him in motion he makes for it eagerly. A cutworm which has discretion enough when in his neighborhood to keep curled up, may easily escape; but as soon as it begins to crawl, let it beware.

His method of capturing a bug is to dart out his tongue, which, by the way, reverses the usual order of nature, it being fastened in front and loose behind. It is coated with a gelatinous secretion, and when it strikes an object it fastens firmly to it and conveys it into the toad's mouth. If the object, like a big worm, for instance, is too large to go unassisted into his gullet, he uses his forepaws, like a greedy child, to stuff it down.

Most of the viands which the toad loves are, in their living state, pests of the farm and garden. It is hard to say just where to place ants in this classification. Nearly all students of nature, as well as persons who have nothing but traditions of their childhood to guide their judgment, have acquired a certain affection for the ant. Its seeming intelligence, its artistic or mechanical instinct, its untiring industry, its courage, its care for its dead and wounded, its nice domestic economy, and its habit of providing against the "rainy day," all tend to give it a sort of human claim upon mankind.

Still, the fact can not be ignored that the ant is an active distributor of plant lice, that it destroys lawns, spoils garden walks, infests dwellings and makes itself a common nuisance in the kitchen and pantry, driving the dainty housewife almost to distraction. In the same category with ants, as to human regard, might be placed honey bees, which the toad will eat when he gets a good chance.

One of his tricks is to station himself at the entrance to a hive and capture the belated home-comers. As the toad does not spring into the air for his food, however, any apiarist may avoid this danger by raising his hives well above the ground.

Reference has been made to the toad's consumption of food as being out of proportion to his bulk. But what he can actually do at a sitting is best told by figures derived from experiment. His official record shows one case where he ate ninety rose-bugs, without being satisfied; another where he snapped up eighty-six house flies in less than ten minutes. In one toad's stomach were found seventy-seven thousand-legged worms; in another sixty-five gypsy moth caterpillars; in another fifty-five army worms, and so on.

On the basis of his being able to fill his stomach four times in twenty-four hours, it requires a simple mathematical calculation to discover how many of each variety of winged or crawling pest a single toad might get away with in a day if he kept at it and the conditions were favorable, and multiplying this product by ninety, as representing the days in a summer—for Mr. Toad is no respector of Sundays or holidays—we can measure his potential capacity for good as the gardener's friend.

Olderly—That boat looks pretty cranky. Is she perfectly safe for two?
Boatman—Married or single?
Olderly—Married.
Boatman—Yep.—Chicago News.

NOW I notice a decided improvement in the cultivation of tobacco in Cuba.

The soil is artificially fertilized and the plants regularly tended by experienced men to keep down the destructive caterpillar—and keep the plant nipped back so that only as many leaves are left on the plant as nature will allow it to properly mature—consequently the quality of the tobacco has so improved that when I buy the well matured and well cured leaves I obtain the choicest smoking material the world produces.

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The celebrated Broadleaf, grown in Connecticut, I use as binder, and a genuine clear leaf Sumatra, I import from Amsterdam, Holland, completes my Pharaoh and makes it a delicate, charming smoke.—J.B.P.

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3

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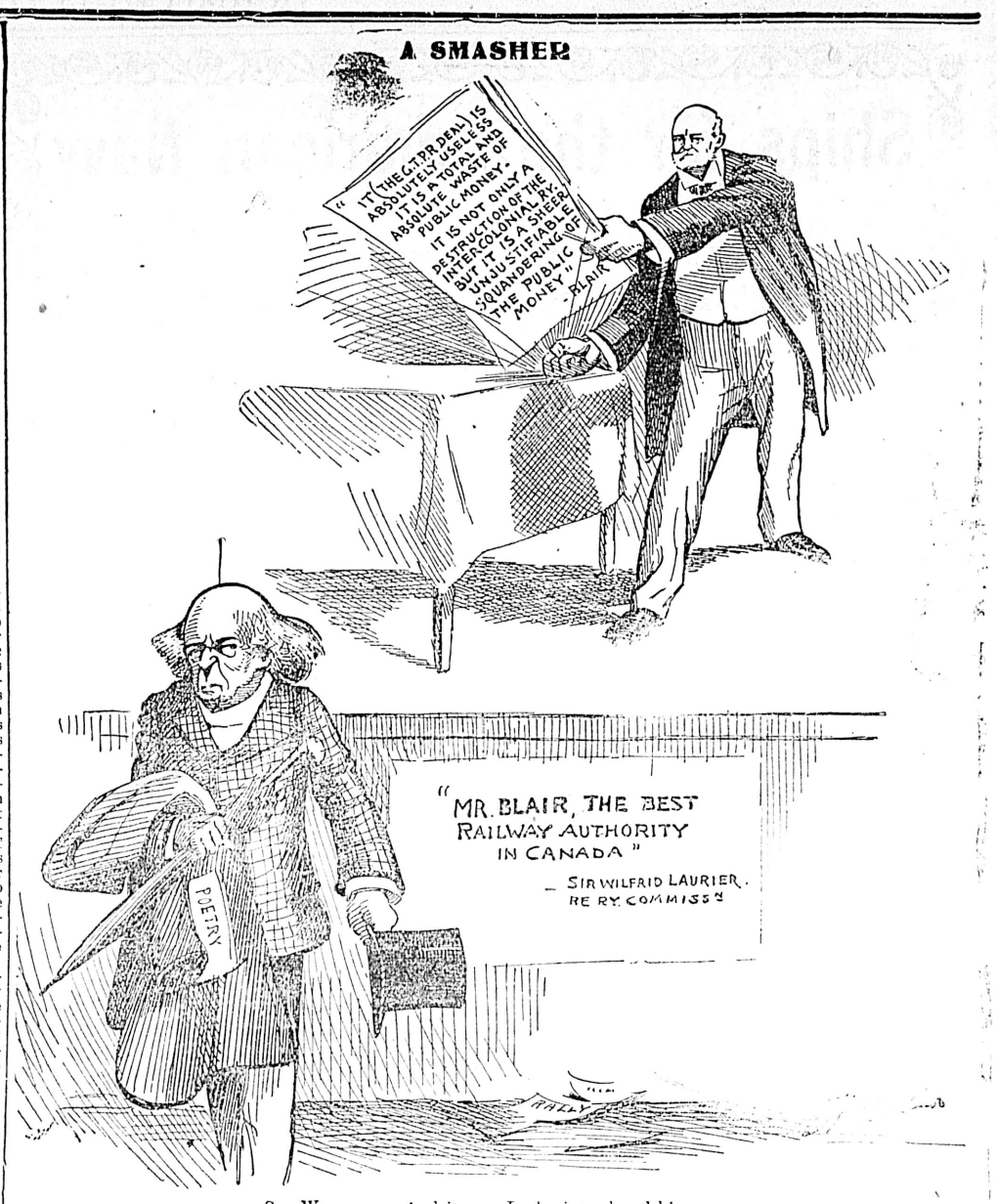

SIR WILFRID: And it was I who introduced him.

WHO HAS MADE CANADA

Hon. G. E. Foster in His Toronto Speech on the Boasts of Sir Wilfrid.

"Sir Wilfrid then commenced to speak. He went on to say that in 1896 and in 1900 a new era dawned in this country, a new party was in power. Now, he felt that he could not gracefully pass Providence by entirely, so he paid a little compliment to Providence, and then he went on to say, 'But, after all, this country is what it is because we have been in power.' He said: 'It is easy for people to criticize, but it is very difficult for people to construct. The Tories are the men who criticize; we are the men who construct.' If any man ought to be a judge of these things it should be Sir Wilfrid. He was 18 years in Opposition, and did nothing but criticize. He has been seven years in power, and we will see what he has constructed during that seven years. But the point I want to draw your attention to is basic and historical. He says: 'The Tories can criticize, but they cannot construct.' And in the next sentence he goes on as follows: 'Canada's present position is due altogether to measures which have been devised and enacted by the present Government.' (A Voice—"Oh!")

THE CHAMPION JOKER.

"Now, was Sir Wilfrid really serious when he made that statement? Or was he running a race for the champion joker of the Dominion of Canada? (Laughter.) I say to Sir Wilfrid, 'What did you find in Canada when you came into power in 1896? You found the great West opened up by a magnificent line of communication (applause)—a line of double steel running from the great port of Montreal, every inch on Canadian territory, with its affluents and branches in Quebec and in the Province of Ontario, and stretching down to St. John and Halifax by the sea, passing out to the north of Lake Superior, opening up into Winnipeg, and then, like a great gridiron, ironing Southern Manitoba down to the United States border with railway communication of such a nature that today no man can put his heel down on an inch of soil in Southern Manitoba and be more than eight miles from a railroad track. (Cheers.) Going out along that main line of road, you branched off at Regina and went up to Prince Albert; you branched off and you went to Saskatoon; you branched off to Lethbridge and went through the mountains to British Columbia into its coal and silver fields; you branched off at Calgary and went 200 miles north into a country face to face with the Peace River district; you went across the mountains down to the blue waters of the Pacific; and all the way it was an opened-up country.

SHOULD BE GENEROUS.

"'That is what you found, Sir Wilfrid, when you came in; and you ought to be generous enough, at least, to give credit to people who lived and worked when you were a baby in arms. (Cheers.) What else did you find in 1896? You found the Canadian Northwest Railway opened down to the lake, stretching up to Winnipeg. Going away north to Dauphin, away northwest to the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway; away up to Yorkton, and heading strongly out towards Edmonton, creeping along year after year and mile by mile. You found here in the old provinces and in Canada 16,000 miles of railway, 13,000 of which had been built entirely under Conservative administration. (Cheers.)

INDEPENDENCE SOLVED.

"'You found more, sir. You found that the problem of independence of the United States had been solved, even against your wishes, for the Liberal-Conservative Government, when they found that they were at the mercy of their neighbors on the Great Lakes, built the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, and so made it possible for that great West to send out its teeming produce, every foot of it on Canadian soil and water. (Cheers.) You found a canal system in Nova Scotia, in Quebec along the St. Lawrence, in Ontario, upon which fifty or sixty millions of money had been spent, almost entirely completed—as to its depth, entirely completed—and all that you have done since is to do some painting, some repairs and some extensions. (Cheers.) You found a stream of traffic was taken to Victoria and Vancouver by the splendid fleet of the Canadian Pacific Railway, running to Japan and China, the contract for which was entered into, and which was subsidized and put on its footing when I myself was Minister of Finance, before you, Sir Wilfrid, came into power. (Cheers.) You found a line of steamers going to the Australasian colony, New Zealand and the Australias, the contract for which was made in my own office and signed by myself, and the subsidies for which were voted in Parliament as I brought them down. (Cheers.) You went down to the Maritime Provinces, and from St. John and Halifax you found steel vessels going to the West Indies and going to South America. You found, also, sir, in your desk when you came into office a contract completed and ready to be signed for a fast Atlantic service. (Cheers.) If you had signed it we should have had a fast Atlantic service going in the year 1900, or before, and would have been today immeasurably farther ahead than we are. (Hear, hear.) You tried your criticizing process on that; you picked the timbers apart; you strewed the remains of it in useless lumber, and you have never been able to construct a thing to take its place since. (Cheers.)

WHAT SIDNEY FISHER DIDN'T DO.

"'You found more than that. It is a habit that your Minister of Agriculture has of trying to make people think that he has done everything for the farmers—that is, when he is not busy about military affairs. To hear him talk on a public platform you would have thought there had been nothing done for the farmers before he came into power. Sir Wilfrid, be honest now; tell us what you found in that matter when you came in in 1896. You found every experimental farm established and working in Canada that is working here today. You found Dr. Saunders and Professor Robertson—the two great, grand, good men that we have had in our dairying and farming business—you found them there to become your trusted advisors, as they had been our trusted advisors. You found the butter and the cheese industry helped by Parliament, and the cheese industry so far ahead that it took the palm in the British market. You found cold storage arranged for on the railways of this country and in the steamships that went from here to the Old Country, across the Atlantic. (Cheers.)

INDUSTRIES ALL ESTABLISHED.

"'What more did you find? You found a system of Canadian industry established in this country at this very date that you came in with an invested capital of $400,000,000, a yearly output of $500,000,000, in whose walls and amongst whose machinery 300,000,000 pairs of Canadian arms worked every day and drew $100,000,000 every year for the wages which were paid them. You found along with this the skill, the enterprise, the experience, the deftness of hand, the knowledge of one's country, the adaptation of what was made to the wants of the country—all that, you found, Sir Wilfrid; and you, who accuse us of being mere critics, tell me what single stick of wood you put into the construction of all that immense and great system that I have just described to these people here tonight. (Cheers.) You fought the Canadian Pacific; you tried to rouse the country against it. You fought the establishment of Canadian industries; you declared it to be a robbery and an outrage upon this country. You fought and criticized every one of those appropriations that I brought down for steamship services—you and Sir Richard Cartwright, and Mr. David Mills, your trusted lieutenants. There was not a measure that I have spoken of that for eighteen long years, whichever one was up, you did not criticize and oppose it. And yet you have the extreme felicity of language to come here in Massey Hall, and in the face of an intelligent people utter these words: "Canada's present position is due altogether to measures which have been devised and enacted by the present Government." (Laughter.) Go up to the head, Sir Wilfrid. If you are not serious, there is no joker can take the prize away from you in Canada. (Laughter.)

WHAT HAS HE DONE?

"'You have been in power for seven years, Sir Wilfrid; what have you constructed in these seven years? "Well, I tried to construct the Yukon Railway." ' " (Hon. Mr. Foster then went on to explain the particulars of the Mackenzie & Mann deal.)

BUILT WITHOUT A BONUS.

"Now, I call you to witness what happened. They were to pay for that 150 miles of road, four millions of picked gold lands of the Northwest, besides other considerations. When they were stopped in their mad career, by command of the Senate, a company built a line of railway into the Yukon from tide water to the river, along which you get down by uninterrupted water communication to Dawson; they built it, and ran it, and are running it to this day, and never asked the Dominion Government for one single dollar of a subsidy with which to build it. Mackenzie & Mann came back on the Government, and they had to pay them $347,000 in cash as damages.

"Yes, Sir Wilfrid, you are a constructive gentleman—(laughter)—that is one thing that you constructed. What else did you try to construct? You and Sir Richard Cartwright declared three different times that you had built and were ready to launch a fast Atlantic service. At this very day, after you have been constructing for eight years, you not only have not got a fast Atlantic service, but you have had to get up in the House several times and say that it has passed beyond your powers now. (Cheers.)

HAS SIMPLY EXTENDED WORKS.

"All that you have done is simply to extend in some measures, to keep in repair and keep going those great constructive works and that splendid machinery of intercourse and of transportation which were built by the Liberal-Conservatives. Now, gentlemen, don't you think that the leader of a great party coming to an intelligent business community such as Toronto, would have hesitated before he made a statement of that kind, would have thought of the old days? You men that have grey beards and grey heads, what is the difference between your work of fifty years ago and the work of the young man today? You did pioneer work under every disadvantage; your boy comes up on the smooth streets and the easy ways, with schools and churches all about him. What is the harvest work? It is the pioneer work. Shame on the man that would put his heel down upon the great work done by the pioneers of this country to make it a country which we can boast of today, and give it the splendid machinery that it must have. Shame on the man who will set aside all the work of his fathers—the Browns, the Mackenzies, the Dorions, the Mackenzies I have spoken of, Sir John Macdonald, Sir George E. Cartier and all the strong men that have lived and moved with mighty force in this country, doing a work for Canada which enables a man today to get up and say, 'I am proud of Canada.' " (Cheers.)

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